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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

The League Knows It Serves

British Cabinet Splits Open

Coolidge Leads Rail Inquiry

Germany Replies to Herriot

Havana Sees Assassinations

Whaling Takes to Airplanes

THE League of Nations works on a plan it hopes will satisfy the demands of Germany for arms equality and France for security. President Politis of the Assembly, Benes of Czechoslovakia, Hymans of Belgium and Munch of Denmark take the active lead. The League's work will later serve the Disarmament Conference. As offsetting sharp criticism of the League's recent course, its members see its existence abundantly justified if it did nothing but bring world statesmen together regularly. The informal conversations being carried on by leaders now in Geneva are declared to have an inestimable influence on events—They are said to be shaping and coloring the world's political tomorrow.

* * *

¶ Britain sees three Ministers resign from the Cabinet in protest against proposed laws to implement the Ottawa trade agreements. Sir Philip Snowden, Lord Privy Seal; Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Scotland, are followed out of the Government by others opposed to the high tariff policy. The King is expected to back Ramsay MacDonald for continuance as Prime Minister. Through a historic year the National Government stood fast—It saw Britain through its crisis.

* * *

¶ Former President Calvin Coolidge becomes the head of a nonpartisan, unofficial commission to sift the problems confronting the American railroads. The commission acts at the request of banks, insurance companies and other institutions holding railroad securities. The questions of taxes, freight rates and motorbus competition will be gone into and laws recommended. The railroads are valued at $20,000,000,000, pay $300,000,000 annual taxes, employ 1,500,000. The facts the commission will find are enormously important—In some degree they will affect everybody in the nation.

* * *

¶ Chancellor von Papen replies to Premier Herriot's Gramat speech that Germany does not wish to rearm. Its real desire is for equality achieved through a general disarming. He says it is France, rather than Germany, that is training its youth as soldiers. The reply is believed to conciliate. The Berlin newspaper Vorwaerts urges French and German statesmen to come together quickly, both ignoring the thing that has been their impediment—The fear to take first steps in understanding lest these be interpreted as signs of weakness.

* * *

¶ Greece's official count shows no clear election victor. The Venizelists, Republicans, lead with 102 seats; the Popularists, Royalists, have 96, the Cafandaristis 11, Agrarians 9, Communists 6. The Popularists claim allies will give them a majority to form a Government. Former Premier Venizelos is willing to step aside if Tsaldaris, Popularist leader, can assure him the Royalists unequivocally accept the Republican régime. If unassured, Greece's "grand old man" will fight to the last ditch—"The Republic must survive."

* * *

¶ Lake Erie finds the trail once used by Negro slaves trying to smuggle out of the United States now used by European workers trying to smuggle in. The Canadian shore from Amherstburg to Point Pelee, like the Ohio shore from Marblehead to Toledo, is advantageously set with thickets and marshes. Bootleggers take the alien's money and set him across the water gap in the dark. Immigration officers are catching many. The alien knows times are hard in America, yet he risks all—The glamour of the United States still spreads across the workingman's world.

* * *

¶ Havana experiences an outbreak of political assassination. The victims are Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, President of the Cuban Senate, and the three brothers Freyre of the Opposition party. Two others are wounded. President Machado puts Havana under military rule. Many university students who are against the Government and who were recently released from prison take to hiding. Employing students' extravagant methods they reap a natural reward—They come under immediate suspicion.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Department of Commerce grants the first flying license to a whale hunter. Harry Olsen, harpoon gunner, finishes training on Long Island and heads for Cape Town, South Africa, with a folding-wing airplane that will stable on the deck of his whaling vessel. From the air he plans to locate schools of leviathans frolicking in the transparent depths. For the present a harpoon gun, directed from the plane, will boom from the ship, but tomorrow's picture suggests itself—A sky-cruising whaleman busily showering the sea with bombs, a fleet of ships following to pick up his quarry.

Television Joins Voice On British Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

TELEVISION by the process devised by Mr. John L. Baird now takes a regular place in the programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The first program radiocast was a variety one, given by a conjuror, a dancer, two singers and a comedienne. In order to give the correct color values to the looker-in their lips had to be painted a navy blue and their eyelids a dull pink.

Spain Solves Stiff Problem In Catalonia

Republicans Fulfill Pledge and Law Passes With Little Opposition

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The passing of the Catalan statute in the Spanish Cortes by an overwhelming majority—only 24 out of a total of 470 deputies voted against—should settle for some time the chief problem which faced the new Republic. It should be remembered that it was not the advent of the Republic which provoked the problem; but it was the advent of the Republic which made its solution possible.

Catalonia has always claimed some independence, and has struggled against the control of a central organization at Madrid. It has never freely consented to forgo its autonomy and to be subservient to Castille. But under the Monarchy it was difficult to surrender full sovereignty over the various regions of Spain. The Republicans were less bound by tradition, and they were conscious of the grievances and aspirations of the province of which the flourishing town of Barcelona is the capital.

Compromise Found

Before the Republican movement was successful, its chiefs gave a pledge to Catalonia that autonomy would be granted. Two years ago a pact was drawn up at San Sebastian; and now the promises of that pact have been fulfilled.

As soon as the Monarchy was overthrown, Col. Francisco Macia proclaimed himself president of the Generalitat. His separatist sentiments, his revolutionary activities, aroused some misgivings, and there were moments when he seemed to display a certain fanaticism that boded no good. But in the sequel a compromise was found which is acceptable both to the Catalans and the non-Catalans. He has maintained order in Catalonia and the accusations of extermism launched against him have been shown to be unfounded.

Backed by Plebiscite

The Catalans did not wait for the framing of the Spanish Republican Constitution before they presented their statute to the Cortes. It was backed up by a plebiscite of the inhabitants of Catalonia, and in its main lines could, therefore, hardly be refused without the gravest risk of conflict with Catalonia. Yet alterations were indeed made to bring it in conformity with the Constitution which declares the Republic to be an integral state, though regions and municipalities may enjoy autonomy.

In the course of the discussions considerable opposition developed, but in face of the calm insistance of the Catalans the practical effect was negligible. In the Cortes itself, though criticism was strongly expressed, the passage of the statute was far smoother than might have been anticipated.

Spain is not federal. It constitutes a single state. Therefore Catalonia could not receive the powers of a member state of a federal régime. But, on the other hand, it would not be content with purely municipal authority concerned with local administration. Something between these two conceptions of autonomy was required. To work out the details of a third form of a politico-administrative régime called for skill and tact.

Under the statute as passed both the Catalan and the Castillan languages have an official status. No distinction is to be made in respect

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THINGS PRESENT

You've been hearing much about this new National Economy League—and you will be hearing more. For a fair appraisal of its purposes read Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

And while you are on the back page, read "We Want Beer," in Letters to the Editor. Then do something about it.

What a testimony to a people when they are not feared by birds! Read "The Greatest Bird Sanctuary of All" on the Home Forum, and rejoice that there are cities like London.

Well, ladies, if you are interested to know where your waistline is to be this winter, you should read what our Paris fashion expert says in "Winter High Lights" on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Did you ever try your hand at editing? We trust there will be some interesting and instructive moments for you in the "Editor's Puzzle" which makes its début tomorrow on the Daily Features page.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page.

POLING EXPLAINS WHY HE STANDS BACK OF HOOVER

Will, He Says, Bar Naked Repeal and Prevent Saloon's Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 28—An audience of several thousand people greeted Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, who opened his new invasion of the West here last night with a vigorous plea to go on with the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Poling, who is touring the West by airplane this time, and urging reëlection of President Hoover, arrived here a day late, but his reception was none the less enthusiastic.

Reminding his evening audience and radio listeners that the Eighteenth Amendment was not intended as an end in itself but as a means toward an end, namely, the destruction of the liquor traffic and the solution of the liquor problem, Dr. Poling said in part:

Restates Prohibition Stand

"Our indorsement of President Hoover is based upon the belief that, in contrast with Governor Roosevelt, his election will safeguard the gains made under prohibition, will move toward the elimination of existing evils resulting from non-observance and non-enforcement in some communities, will prevent naked repeal and the return of the saloon system, will not commit any public officer or candidate to any policy of repeal or modification against his own conscience or the sentiments of his constituency, and will confirm the principle of federal control for the national problem.

"Our indorsement of President Hoover has been taken without prejudice to the fundamental position of the Allied Forces with regard to the Eighteenth Amendment and its supporting legislation. The Allied Forces are against repeal. The Allied Forces are against any weakening of enforcement laws. The Allied Forces do not indorse any proposal for modification. Specifically, we reaffirm our former statement that should any amendment to the Constitution be at any time considered, we are opposed to the state convention plan of ratification as untried and without safeguard against misrepresentation and corruption.

"The President reaches the very heart of the whole liquor situation in the United States when he writes: 'We are on common ground in a desire to rid this civilization of the evils of liquor traffic.'

Wide Difference of Opinion

"As to the proposal with which the prohibition portion of his speech of acceptance closed, there is a wide difference of opinion among us. In our own group there are those who stand with the President and who accept per se his later declaration, 'I have come to believe that we must through constructive and not through destructive changes revive the energies of the states to deal with the new evils, with federal constitutional guarantees against the return of the old evils.'

"Again, there is a significant group among us that, rejecting the President's general proposal, yet believes that the policy of national prohibition must be revised to reach the goal desired.

"And there is a third and more powerful group directly opposed to Mr. Hoover's idea. But these three groups do unite in supporting him for the Presidency because they accept the principle that the individual conscience of the candidate or official will not be bound by a party platform and because they believe that in the next Congress, under President Hoover, there will be complete freedom of choice and decision, complete freedom from executive coercion.

"We believe that we have met the challenge of the present crisis. We believe that the elections in November will both advance our principle and confirm our battle strategy. We have said in every state of the Union that we are for the Eighteenth Amendment and for liberty with law."

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

62—What Is the Remedy for Lax Enforcement of the Prohibitory Law?

WETS seem to assume that the only remedy for lax enforcement is repeal. It does not seem to occur to them that there is another remedy, namely, increased efforts to enforce the law. At any rate, if this remedy does occur to them they are reticent on the subject.

Why shouldn't we make greater efforts to enforce this and all other laws? Americans seem to be forgetting the chief purpose of government, which is to enforce law. We are demanding almost everything else of government except that. In countries where law is enforced, the people have not forgotten the purpose for which they support government.

Mayor Cermak is quoted as saying that if he had as many policemen to the square mile as London has, he could enforce law in Chicago. He may be right. In any event, our people must begin to realize that if they do not demand enforcement of their government, and support the government in the enforcement of law, it is useless to demand anything else of government.

Rural Areas Dry, as Always, According to Farm Leaders

Bulk of Clamor of Wets, They Say, Comes From Loudly Vocal Minority in Cities—Country, They Declare, Cradle of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28—Most of the wet clamor has come from a vocal minority in the big cities of the nation, farm leaders say. On the farms, and in the small towns of the nation, can be found the real weight of opinion of prohibition, they declare, and that weight is on the side of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Nearly half the people of the United States—44 per cent—live in rural America, according to the census. Actually, there are more rural Americans than that, for the census classifies as urban some regions which are rural but which have more than the normal country population. Add to these the vast number of drys in the cities, and there seems some justification for the assertion that more than half the population of the United States wishes to retain prohibition.

Prohibition, in fact, is the child of rural America. A great middle western farming state—Kansas—is hailed as the real pioneer prohibition State. Although Maine's prohibitory amendment was adopted first, Kansas has given prohibition the longest and best trial, and still likes it.

In Hillsboro, an Ohio country town, in the early 70's a group of women launched an aggressive campaign of their own against liquor and the saloon when they organized their famous 'crusades" that culminated in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Rural counties and small towns were dry under local option years before national prohibition was thought possible. Agricultural states ratified the Eighteenth Amendment before industrial and "big city" states. The National Grange officially declared for national prohibition more than a decade before the Eighteenth Amendment was drafted, and today stands resolutely for its preservation.

Rural leaders declare farmers "do not accept the fallacious economic argument of the wets" such as that legalization of beer and whisky would open up bountiful markets for grain. Mr. Louis J. Taber of Ohio, master of the National Grange, de-

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FARMERS GIVEN MORE TIME TO PAY CROP LOAN

White House Order Says Payment Now Might Bring Distress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — A White House order today temporarily relieved farmers throughout the nation of the obligation to repay 75 per cent of crop production loans made by the Department of Agriculture under provisions of the Emergency Relief Act.

That it would be impossible for farmers to repay the entire amount of the loan "without incurring grave risk of need during the winter," was the reason given in the order for deferring the obligation for full repayment.

To benefit from the provisions of the order, however, farmers will be required to pay 25 per cent of the loan and execute an agreement with the Department of Agriculture securing the remaining 75 per cent of the loan.

Whether they will eventually be required to repay the 75 per cent balance will depend upon action of Congress. The order refers the entire question for ultimate settlement to that body.

The loans were made under provisions of the Relief Act setting aside $200,000,000 of the funds made available to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of making seed and feed loans to farmers. Latest Department of Agriculture figures indicate that approximately $64,000,000 were lent for this purpose. About $6,000,000 of this has been paid leaving $58,000,000 affected by the order.

Curtis Confident Of U. S. Leadership In Trade Recovery

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 28 (AP)—Vice-President Curtis predicted here that America "will be the first to recover from the depression under the leadership of President Hoover."

Mr. Curtis last night said there had been 19 "periods of depression" in the United States in the last 125 years but that the nation "came out of each depression more powerful than ever."

He declared "a competitive tariff for revenue" advocated by the Democratic platform and Governor Roosevelt, Democratic presidential nominee, "will not help a single working man, farmer, mine or factory in the United States."

In another speech as he formally opened a new government lock in the Kanawha River at Market, near here, Mr. Curtis approved a shorter working week for laboring men—40-hour, five-day week.

Brewster Moves Up In Maine Recount

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 28 (AP)—Instead of having beaten former Ralph O. Brewster, (R.) by 1177 votes for Representative in Congress from the Third District, Mr. John G. Utterback (D.) now has a lead of only 294 votes in a tabulation of state election clerks' returns completed in the State House today.

It was in the Third District that Mr. Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General, recently launched an investigation of state election voting methods in 11 towns "to determine if there had been a conspiracy to swing a sizable number of votes." He reported to Governor William T. Gardiner and the executive council today that "no serious crimes were committed" and "no further action by my department is necessary."

The tabulation, made by checkers in the office of Mr. George W. Leadbetter, messenger to the Governor and council, disclosed several "adding" errors, Mr. Leadbetter said, in returns of the Third District.

STATE RECORDS OF NEW JERSEY OPEN TO STUDY

Princeton to Get Facts for Course in Government Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28—New Jersey administrative records will be thrown open this week to the investigators of the school of public and international affairs of Princeton University, which is taking for its major study this fall the recommendation of retrenchment policies in the State Government at the invitation of Gov. A. Harry Moore.

The Governor's suggestion that the university adapt its theories in civics to practice was adopted last summer by Mr. E. A. Duffield, president of the university, and the survey, which will be conducted without expense to the State, will be directed by Prof. Harold W. Dodds, administrative chairman of the school.

The primary aim of the study, Professor Dodds said, is to map out a program for immediate governmental economies designed to bring administrative costs within the ability of its citizens to pay, with reorganization of departments and agencies incidental to the main program save where they are necessary to the economy plan. Politics will have no part in the study, which is aimed to give practical aid to the State, and Professor Dodds indicated it would differ radically from the state-wide surveys made in recent years by the National Institute of Public Administration and the Abell legislative investigation body.

A serious study will be made of the taxing situation, Professor Dodds announced, both as it relates to the state and to counties and municipalities. In the case of municipalities, he added, consideration will be given to their needs for curtailment of local expenditures and their attempts to meet their obligations, since these bear directly upon the general tax problem.

The findings of the survey will be submitted to the Legislature in January, accompanied by recommendations for economies to meet the immediate emergency together with a broader program which may be continued on a permanent basis, Professor Dodds indicated.

Members of the school faculty are being assigned this week to the various governmental departments, and the supplementary research will be conducted by the student body. Outside consultants will be called on only for technical questions, Professor Dodds said. The university commission has been given access to whatever data they need by Governor Moore.

ROOSEVELT BIDS FOR REPUBLICAN BACKING IN WEST

Johnson, Cutting, Norris, La Follettes Flutter to His Light

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 28—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today was to give his personal greetings to Senator George W. Norris, insurgent Republican of Nebraska, who is now supporting the Democratic candidate just as he supported Mr. Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

The meeting was scheduled for McCook, Neb., the home town of Mr. Norris, and was in a sense symptomatic of what is going on in the progressive camp throughout the West.

To date, Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California, Senator Bronson M. Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, and Senator Norris have shown their sympathy for the leader of the opposite ticket. In addition, the La Follettes in Wisconsin, who have just suffered their first serious defeat for two generations, are preparing to support Governor Roosevelt, while Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, also defeated within the regular Republican organization, is preparing to take the field either as an independent or in full support of the New Yorker.

May Be Temporary

The process that is going on may be only temporary, according to political observers, or it may have an ultimate significance of real importance to American politics. It has been a charge against American parties that their differences are not real, and that the distinction between them is that one is in power while the other wants power. Both have tended to conservatism, and both have had so-called liberal, or insurgent, wings, which have been dominated, however, by the regulars.

This condition in American politics might conceivably be changed if the program of Governor Roosevelt were substantiated. His professed desire has been to enlist the "progressive" following behind him. Whether this desire is really anything more than eagerness to attract bolting Republicans is difficult to determine at present. At any rate, his plea is being made with success in the West, and he is coupling it with the declaration that "there is not room in the country for two conservative parties."

The assumption is that, if elected, he will make the Democrats the progressive group, and offer a vertical split between American parties. It is on this basis that Senator Norris is preparing to stump the country for him.

Area of Discontent

In entering Nebraska today, Governor Roosevelt swung into the area of agricultural discontent where one of the bitterest battle grounds of the present campaign is developing. The Democratic candidate will speak tomorrow at Sioux City, Iowa. It will be the fourth formal address of the present tour.

A week from now, President Hoover will answer Governor Roosevelt in person from a rostrum at Des Moines, in the same State.

The stake in this contest is the midwestern farm area: the territory that has felt the full brunt of the decline in agricultural prices. The surrounding and neighboring States—Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and all the rest, are now wavering in the doubtful column.

Governor Roosevelt has made one appeal already, his farm speech at Topeka, Kansas. While he admittedly succeeded in "out-promising" his rival in this speech his address was criticized for its very general character. The Sioux City speech, his last in the western farm area, will leave the way clear for Mr. Hoover's reply.

Republican leaders hope this second Hoover speech in the campaign will have the same good press as his acceptance speech. Certain it is that the next few days may be critical

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Horses Favored Over Trucks In Idaho's Rural Road Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Farm horses in Idaho are having to broaden their experience and learn a new occupation, the State Department of Highways reports, for the federal emergency aid for highway work has the provision that in all cases where possible and practical horses shall be used instead of motor power.

As all the horses in Idaho, with scant exception, are on the farms the call of President Hoover for horse labor is really a summons to farm horses. But as the federal provisions also make it compulsory upon the contractors to employ local labor, and as on rural road work the farmer is mostly the local laborer, the farmer may pick up the reins and say, "Get up. Uncle Sam has a job for us."

To Dobbin, whose experience with the outside world has not reached farther than excursions to market with loads of grain or hogs, road work is a real adventure.

To be in company with other teams, to eat his dinner by the roadside, to be hitched to a little scraper which pulls at first as light as a feather and then suddenly resists like a plow struck against a snag, to scramble down the side of the road instead of traveling straight along the center, and then to scramble up again—well, this is a new life and Dobbin has to work hard in order to make good.

Dobbin becomes a freshman. He has mastered the first grades of learning. The recession has called him into a new and bigger school.

However, with the additional horse work, motor-driven machinery is not standing idle, the highway department states, for the increase in highway building is using that too in construction too heavy for horses.

CANADIANS INTENT ON TEXTILE TRADE

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mr. A. Hepworth, British Chamber of Commerce delegate to the Ottawa Imperial Conference, presented his report yesterday in which he said the Canadians were determined to keep their textile trade intact but "appeared not unreasonable in discussing other commodities."

He said the Canadian clothing trade did not seem to be a profitable industry and he found competition in the woolen worsted industry in Montreal "simply furious."

Jackdaws Emulate Cousin of Rheims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newcastle-under-Lyme, Eng.

TWO tame jackdaws in this town have escaped from their young mistress and are emulating the mischievous practices of the famous Jackdaw of Rheims. True, they have not yet stolen a cardinal's ring, but missing goods which have been traced to them include coins, two tea-cosies, and the ornamental top of a screen.

Outside they have been no less mischievous. They are accused of rattling door-knockers, picking out numbers from a clock golf green, appropriating flower buds, and loosening knots in a garden tent.

School Groups Resist Drastic Cuts in Costs

Parents and Teachers in Unique Position Regarding Taxation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Because made up largely of persons who are both parents and taxpayers, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers can play a unique part in the defense of American public education against the current trend to cut school appropriations recklessly, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the congress, declared at the meeting of the national board of the organization here.

Parent-teacher organizations can become vastly more important in the social life of the nation through the recognition of this duty, the board was told by Mr. John W. Studebaker, superintendent of schools of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the school education committee of the congress.

Instead of confining their field of work to a study of the child, parent-teacher associations should become the spokesmen for the schools in the community, going before school boards when budget appropriations are under discussion to put before them the value of high educational standards as the parent sees them, Mr. Studebaker said.

The "P.-T. A's" are the best informed lay groups in the country on the subject of education, in the Des Moines superintendent's opinion. They not only appreciate the value of education as its affects their own children, but they know something about the educational theory underlying a modern school system. When boards of education meet to consider how to retrench—and Mr. Studebaker regards this as a legitimate consideration—representatives of parent-teacher organizations should be on hand to put their viewpoint before the board.

Otherwise it may be only representatives of taxpayers' associations, with the strictly business point of view, who will reach the board members, and if only this side of the community view is presented, who can blame a school board for a one-sided decision, Mr. Studebaker asks.

How much shall be spent for public education is not something to be decided by rule, the educator continued. It is a community problem depending on many factors. But of one thing he is sure, that the amount of financial support the school will get depends solely on public opinion.

Maintenance of appropriations for the federal educational bureaus is to be the chief legislative goal of the national congress for the coming year, said Mrs. William T. Bannerman of Washington, D. C., who represents the national congress at the capital.

Connecticut Child Defaults Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Economic conditions have decreased juvenile delinquency, according to a report on Connecticut children in court, issued by the State Department of Public Welfare. There was a decrease of 469 in the number of cases formally presented before the juvenile delinquent courts in Connecticut for the year 1931 as compared with the previous year.

"An analysis of the reasons for referring children to juvenile court shows that the greatest number of boys, 1230, were brought to court for committing acts of carelessness or mischief. Only three boys were brought before court for violation of the liquor laws," the report states. "Of the total number of delinquency cases disposed of, more than one-third were placed on probation. About two-fifths were warned or adjusted without court action. During the year, at a conservative figure, 60 per cent of the children placed on probation made good."

The report points out that the juvenile probation system actually saves money for the State. The cost of maintaining a child in the Connecticut School for Boys is more than $700 for the four months average period, while probation costs for the same period are from $20 to $60.

ADAMS MAKES NAVY CHANGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Rear Admiral David F. Sellers, commanding Battleship Division 1 of the battle force, was ordered yesterday by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, to command the battleship divisions of the battle force with the rank of Vice-Admiral. Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., was ordered to relieve Admiral Sellers as commander of Battleship Division 1.

FREE TRADE GROUP QUITS MacDONALD

Coöperation Pledged on Policies Other Than Ottawa Pacts

GREATER BARRIERS TO TRADE ALLEGED

Defection of Liberals Puts More Power in Hands of the Conservatives

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 28—The free trade Cabinet ministers, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Viscount Snowden gave formal notice of their resignations at the full Cabinet meeting here today.

This long expected culmination of free trade agitation against the Government's Ottawa commitments took place, the Monitor learns authoritatively, after the Cabinet had discussed and rejected as impracticable proposals put forward by the Liberals for postponing British legislation implementing the commitments.

Such postponement, it is understood, was the only condition upon which the dissentients might have been prevailed upon to remain in the Government, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has all along desired they should do. The decision thus reached is regarded in political circles as final, every possible effort having been exhausted in the endeavor to find a compromise.

Acceptance of the resignations involves various formalities, but the fact that some delay may take place before the posts now occupied by the dissentients are officially declared vacant does not affect the completeness of the break which has taken place. Resignations of other free-trade members of the Government who are not in the Cabinet follow automatically.

The ministers concerned are the Marquis of Lothian, Undersecretary for India, Mr. Isaac Foot, Secretary for the Mines Department, Sir Robert Hamilton, Colonial Undersecretary, Mr. H. G. White, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Sir Murdoch McKenzie Wood, Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, and Mr. W. R. Rea, the three free-trade Liberal whips.

General regret is felt at the dissolution of the political partnership involved in these resignations. But it is claimed that the national character of the MacDonald Government remains in that a great majority of the Simonite Liberals and all of the national Laborites excepting Viscount Snowden continue to support Mr. MacDonald. Sir John Simon meets his followers tonight to discuss the situation.

Three Points Raised

The specific points in the Ottawa agreements responsible for the split are:

One, that permament as opposed to temporary tariffs are involved.

Two, that Britain's freedom of action to tariff bargains with other countries is restricted.

Three, that in the Liberals' view tendency of agreements has been to increase instead of reducing trade barriers generally.

The chief immediate effect upon Mr. MacDonald's position is to throw the National Government more completely than hitherto has been the case into the hands of the Conservatives.

The non-Conservative element is expected to be still further decreased since about a half dozen of the National Liberals who now look to Sir John Simon as their leader and support the Government are likely to find pressure from their free trade constituents too strong to be longer resisted.

Free Trade Liberals propose to go only partly with the opposition. They are to continue to support the Government on general questions of policy other than tariffs. They also claim that as an independent body their influence will become greater rather than less in the direction of making the British Government take a firmer line than in the past in the Far East and upon the questions of disarmament and Franco-German relations.

In MacDonald's Hands

Free Trade Liberals' letter of resignation addressed to the Prime Minister was issued tonight. It gives among reasons for the resignation that the Ottawa agreements taken as a whole are "a danger to the best interest of the Empire, a derogation from the powers of Parliament, a barrier to removing restrictions on the world's trade, a burden upon the British people and a probable cause of increased unemployment and social unrest."

The letter says that with differences so fundamental upon matters of such high importance it is "impossible for us to remain members of the Government which is bent upon giving to those agreements the form of law." It definitely places the signatories' resignation of their offices in the Prime Minister's hands.

At the same time it says: "We shall, of course, lend our assistance to the Government in carrying out all those policies with regard to which we are happy to remember no differences have arisen." It mentions specially in this connection the desire to maintain united national action in dealing with the constitution of India and "all the difficult problems that present themselves today in many parts of our troubled world." It adds that the signatories are "anxious to prevent imperial and foreign affairs from becoming the subject matter of party politics."

REICH FACTIONS ARGUE VALIDITY OF DEFEAT VOTE

Who Acted First, Speaker or Chancellor, Is Disputed Point

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 28—The Reichstag and the Government contended for two hours yesterday over the question as to which had been first to act on Sept. 12—the Chancellor when he dissolved Parliament, or Parliament which defeated the Government by an overwhelming majority. The outcome of this examination is to prove the validity of this vote.

The proceedings were conducted by the Reichstag's permanent committee for protection of the people's rights which cross-examined the Chancellor for almost two hours. But Herr Franz von Papen, though he was greeted by Communist members of the committee with shouts of "robber of wages," remained calm and amiable all the time while Communists, Fascists and Nationalists wrangled.

The Fascist Speaker of the House, Capt. Hermann Goering, maintained that he opened the proceedings of voting before the Chancellor had made any sign that he wanted to speak. The Speaker declared that he knew the Government intended to dissolve the House and that he was compelled to protect the rights of the people. It would not do, he declared, that the deputies should be sent home before they exercised their right to vote for or against the Government.

The Chancellor, however, maintained that he had risen in his seat in time and that he was moreover entitled to speak on any occasion. This was denied by the Fascist Speaker. The Chancellor admitted he intended to dissolve the House before it had a chance to cancel his emergency decrees, but had hoped for a smoother procedure. One Nationalist deputy declared his party had worked for dissolution of the House and was happy it had succeeded.

Rural Areas Dry, Say Farm Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

nied that claim before the Senate Committee on Manufactures in Washington early this year.

"The Bureau of Industrial Alcohol," Mr. Taber said, "shows that one bushel of barley, 48 pounds, will make 1.1 bushels of malt, which in turn will make one barrel of beer containing 546 half-pint drinks. On the other hand, the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, reports that it takes 86 pounds of roughage, such as hay or ensilage, and 34 pounds of grain to maintain the health and weight of a cow and produce 100 pounds of milk containing 192 half-pint drinks.

Beer Versus Milk

"We find that 1,000,000 drinks of beer will consume a relatively small amount of grain. On the other hand 1,000,000 glasses of milk will use a vastly larger amount of grain in their production."

This dispels the contention, he says, that repeal would lift agriculture and rural America out of the "mire of depression." The importance of Mr. Taber's figures may be realized more fully when it is shown that the yearly milk consumption of the United States has increased 242.7 pounds per person since prohibition. (Ten gallons of milk weigh about 86 pounds.) That increase, it is pointed out, has taken a lot of grain that the farmers would not have sold had not prohibition opened up a new market for them.

Rural America opposes repeal for moral and social reasons. The saloon always has been a breeding place for crime, and liquor always an influence on the side of evil, farm leaders say.

In the thoughts of thousands of people today there are impressed macabre pictures from childhood. Many can remember the terror which gripped them as children upon meeting a drunken man on the street, or passing the open door of a saloon from which loud and ribald voices issued. The children of today, particularly on the farms and in the small towns, are almost entirely without such experiences and rural America proposes that they never shall be subjected to them.

The standard of living in the rural regions has improved since prohibition. Better roads, the extension of rural electrification, and the vast improvement in rural and small town educational facilities all have been developments of the prohibition era.

Proves Country Dry

Some months ago a newspaper man traveled for a few weeks about one of the great middle-western agricultural states to learn rural opinion at first-hand, and one of the important questions asked was: "What do you think about prohibition?"

The sentiment of the men and women interviewed was almost unanimous approval of prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I never want to see the saloons back," was a common answer.

"We don't want a lot of drunken men racing their automobiles past our home," was another.

"We travel this road back and forth to town and our children travel it to and from school," others said. "If we didn't have prohibition the road wouldn't be safe with all the high-powered cars that are on it daily. We're for prohibition."

Others interviewed opposed repeal on economic grounds, and still others for moral reasons. The men and women were not picked. They were interviewed as they were encountered on a country road, in a village street, or working in a field or barn yard, and were true representatives of rural America.

"Either civilization must move backward or sobriety and temperance must remain," Mr. Taber says. "Rural America is on the side of sobriety and temperance, and may be expected to defend it against those who would seek to destroy its civic, moral, spiritual, patriotic and economic benefits."

Farmers Stand to Lose By Repeal, Dry Workers Say, Producing Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 — Farmers stand to gain nothing by repealing prohibition, it is declared here by Mr. Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, one of the oldest and most widely circulated farm weeklies in the middle West. There might be an inconsiderable increase in the consumption of grain, but this would be more than offset by decrease in the demand for milk, he said.

Per capita consumption of milk, one of the farm's most profitable and regular sources of income, has increased remarkably since prohibition, Mr. Gregory pointed out. This, he believes, is partly because families which formerly got nothing after the wage earner had visited the saloon have been provided for with the money that used to be wasted on liquor.

"More important in quantity, however," said Mr. Gregory, "is the lunch hour use of milk by factory workers. Anybody whose memory runs back beyond 1920 can recall how the noon whistle used to be the signal for a dash to the nearest saloon, or boys came rushing in with cans and buckets of beer to the factory workers. They used it to wash down the lunch. Nowadays it is a dairy wagon, with countless bottles of milk, that furnishes the lunch lubrication."

No Help to Farmer

Mr. Gilbert Gusler, a market expert for a number of agricultural publications, after study of comparative figures, compiled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the United States Department of Agriculture, has come to the conclusion that prohibition did not cause the farm problem, and modification or repeal will not restore farm prosperity.

"My figures show that brewers and distillers were using approximately only 2.3 per cent of the quantity of grains produced in the United States," said Mr. Gusler. "Of the grains sold from farms, it is probable that 5 or 6 per cent went for the manufacture of liquor. This overemphasizes the extent to which the liquor industry absorbed materials, since the equivalent of about one-third of the purchases came back on the feed market in the form of brewers' grains, malt sprouts and distillers' grains."

Mr. Gusler pointed out that the 30,000,000 bushels of corn used annually in brewing and distilling were about 1.4 per cent of the average production. The 71,000,000 bushels of barley were about 35 per cent of the average barley crop of those years. The rice used was about 8 per cent of the crop. Less than 6 per cent of the rye crop was used for distilling.

Milk Sales Up

Milk consumption has increased 12 to 14 gallons per capita, according to Mr. Gusler's figures. "The belief that prohibition was one of the main causes of this increase," he said, "is almost universal among milk dealers and others in close touch with the business."

Production of this additional amount of milk requires much more grain than was released by the brewing and distilling industries. Besides the gain in milk, he said, there have been marked increases in the consumption of ice cream, oranges, other citrus fruits, and sugar, gains commonly believed to be partly the result of prohibition.

Mr. Gusler went on to show that the reduction in direct consumption of grains in liquor making is much less than the decrease in consumption by horses and mules as a result of the growth of mechanical power. It is less than the decrease in human consumption of corn as hominy and meal, he declared.

National Economy League

JOIN THE LEAGUE TO REDUCE TAXES AND TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Voters who wish to further this movement are requested to fill out the pledge card below and send it, with whatever contributions they wish to make, to the national headquarters of the league, 100 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY, or to the local branch.

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

I .....
(Please print your name)

Home Address { ..... (Street) ..... (City)

Voter in the ..... Congressional District, ... (State), hereby indorse the purpose of the National Economy League, enroll as a member without financial obligation, and authorize the officers of the League to represent me in carrying out its purposes.

Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

Oklahoma Dry Ticket Declared Strongest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Oklahoma is still dry, said Mrs. Horace H. Sayre, national committeewoman, when she visited Republican national campaign headquarters here a few days ago. Candidates running as drys have the best chance in her State, she said.

Mrs. Sayre is new in the position of national committeewoman but has "worked up" in politics. She began her political activities when the Nineteenth Amendment was adopted and during the last campaign served as state chairman of the Woman's Committee for Hoover. When the normally Democratic State gave Hoover a majority of 173,000 votes, Mrs. Sayre was given much credit for effective campaign work among the women.

Republican women in Oklahoma are very active in this campaign, Mrs. Sayre said. She had never seen so many of them report so early to headquarters with offers of service, she said.

Federal Agents Raid Kansas City Places

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28 (AP) —Eighty-five federal prohibition agents last night began a series of 75 announced raids on night clubs and other Kansas City establishments.

Large quantities of alleged gambling equipment and liquor were reported seized in the early raids. Patrons of the first places visited were detained behind locked doors. Agents were left in charge of most establishments. Proprietors and employees were arrested.

Hotel Men Back Wets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A nonpartisan attitude "restricted to supporting congressional candidates who unconditionally favor repeal or modification of the prohibition laws, irrespective of their political party affiliations," is the policy announced in a statement by the executive committee of the committee on prohibition of the American Hotel Association.

Crisp Appointed To Fill Vacancy On Tariff Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) — President Hoover yesterday appointed Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.), of Georgia, to fill the vacancy on the tariff commission.

A statement from the White House said that the tariff commission is a bipartisan body, of which not more than three of the six members can be members of the same political party. The appointment of Representative Crisp, it was explained, will preserve the bipartisan character of the commission.

The late commissioner, Mr. Lincoln Dixon, served as a Democrat in Congress for several terms before his appointment, and was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee during his service.

Representative Crisp was acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the last session. He was defeated by Governor Russell of Georgia, in the primary race for a Senate seat.

"BOOTS" WINS BARDIC SEAT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A poem written between midnight and 3 a. m., when he found time in his work as "boots" at a hotel, elevated Mr. Richard Alun Jones of Blaenau Festiniog to the Bardic chair at Trawsfynydd Eisteddfod.

G. O. P. MOBILIZES FOR ADVANCE ON ROOSEVELT HOST

Led by Hoover, General Attack Will Be Made by Oratorical Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — With President Hoover preparing personally to take command of the Republican campaign legions the party was today mobilizing its entire resources for the major drive of the campaign and the first concerted opposition to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee.

Besides the President and Vice-President there will be in the front line of the coming offensive four Cabinet officers, a former Cabinet officer, Senators, members of Congress and numerous prominent supporters of the Administration from non-political fields.

The opposition will reach its climax when Mr. Hoover makes his first campaign speech in Des Moines, Iowa, next Tuesday. In it he will sound the keynote for the battalions of party orators who will immediately start out over the country in all directions. And it is now confidently expected that he will abandon his previous policy of ignoring the statements of Governor Roosevelt and come out openly in reply.

Coincident with the oratorical barrage will be a renewed drive against adverse economic conditions with the object of depriving the Democrats of what is apparently their best campaign argument—the "depression." It will take form in efforts to keep commodity prices moving upward and will be supplemented by efforts to convince the voters that the tide has definitely turned toward better conditions and that normal times are just ahead.

Meanwhile, Vice-President Curtis is carrying on a campaign in the border states, speaking at Charleston, W. Va., tomorrow night, whence he will go to Oklahoma.

Michigan Republicans, gathered in their state convention at Detroit on Thursday, will hear Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, discuss the fiscal and economic phases of the campaign.

From Detroit Mr. Mills will proceed to St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco before returning to the East.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will deliver his first major political speech of the campaign next Saturday night before the Union League Club at Philadelphia. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, will speak at Johnson City, Tenn., Wednesday, while Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has four speaking engagements in Ohio during the week.

Woman Farm Leader Aids G.O.P. in Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—When a farm woman leader talks to her rural sisters about politics, she does it in terms of the tariff on hogs and corn and eggs and such, it appears from a booklet put out by the woman's division of the Republican national campaign headquarters here.

Mrs. T. L. Smith, Iowa farmer's wife who is directing the Republican campaign among rural women, has just completed a leaflet intended to present the Republican case to women on the farms.

Mrs. Smith compares the Republican platform plank on the tariff with the Democratic plank and concludes that the farmer comes out much better with the Republican. She closes with a review of the Underwood tariff passed by the Democrats in 1913 and quotes President Hoover in criticism of it. She appeals to women as farmers.

"Agriculture as a business is now recognized by Congress and the farmers must see that this recognition is not submerged," she declares.

Chains to Radio Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Both nationwide chains are to radiocast the address of President Hoover from Des Moines, Oct. 4, it was announced today by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The talk will be heard over all stations of the two networks from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., central standard time.

Mrs. Ford to Aid Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Mrs. Henry Ford has joined the Woman's "Board of Councillors" working for the reëlection of President Hoover, it was announced today by Republican national campaign headquarters here.

'ROOSEVELT FOR HOOVER'

ROOSEVELT, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP) —A group of Republicans in this village have formed an organization to support President Hoover and have adopted a slogan "Roosevelt for Hoover." Roosevelt is on Long Island and near Freeport. It was named after Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

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Filene's
BOSTON

In Clothes Institute at Filene's all this week, a Hat Style Show entitled "Framing the Face" with living models demonstrating round faces, oval faces, long faces, triangular faces and hats to flatter them. Shows at 12:30 and 2:30 Monday through Friday. Wednesday evening at 6:30. Admission is free. Other Institute features for the week:

12 M. daily except Saturday: "A color talk for Business Girls."

1:30 P. M. daily except Saturday: "How Paris wears its hair," by M. Frank of our Beauty Salon, just back from Paris.

Saturday at 2:30 and next week: Style show, living models: "Completing your Fall wardrobe."

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"Cleone" Created by Laird Schober, in suede, mat and blue kid, patent leather.

$10.50

Our Shoe Salon Presents "Cleone"

THE CLASSIC SUEDE PUMP
created by Laird Schober

Fashion revived the Victorian silhouette and now she highlights the classic beauty of the opera pump!—it's extra smart to match them to one of the new suede bags. Add a buckle or a bow, if you like (we have a complete line). Laird Schober has designed and made this aristocrat to conform perfectly to the graceful lines of your foot and arch! And it comes in soft-toned leathers as well as in black and in brown suede, $10.50.

Shoe Salon Fourth Floor Slattery's
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GASEOUS LAMPS HELD LIGHTING'S NEXT BIG STEP

Physicist Forecasts Twice Efficiency of Lights Now in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 28—Development of the sodium arc lamp, an illuminant of twice the efficiency of the incandescent lamp, was predicted by Mr. L. J. Buttolph, physicist of the General Electric Company of Hoboken, as the next important contribution of the lighting industry in the field of gaseous illuminants.

Speaking at the twenty-sixth annual conference of the Illuminating Engineers' Society here yesterday, he identified the sodium arc lamp, claimed to have the true qualities of daylight, as the most promising among several gaseous discharge lamps. The lamp for which Mr. Buttolph hopes so much is a composition of gases such as sodium, neon, tungsten and helium, which are potentialized by electricity.

While, according to the physicist, the gaseous lamps possess a brilliance superior to the incandescent lamp, they lack the color value of the latter. Its monotony of color and intensity make it, he said, unsuitable to use in the home but adds to its value in factories and similar places where powerful illuminants are essential.

A strong case was made for adequate street lighting as an assurance against mishaps and public disorder, by Prof. F. C. Caldwell, head of the electric engineering department of Ohio University. The saving of $250,000,000 annually in the reduction of accidents and of crime would be, according to him, the reward for the United States in properly lighted streets. A lowering of automobile mishaps at night by more than 50 per cent, following improvement in street lighting, formed the statistical basis for Professor Caldwell's conclusion. He said the reduction would represent a falling off in the total accident list of 11 per cent or a saving of $187,000,000 annually through better lighting.

A similar comparison in crimes occurring on poorly lighted streets and on those same streets following installation of improved lighting equipment, evoked from him the conclusion that $75,000,000 could be saved annually in crime reduction through the illuminating engineers. The average cost of street lighting per capita is $1.20, he said.

More than 400 persons, representing the nation's foremost lighting engineers and research scientists, with representatives of the public utility companies, are registered at the Ocean House here. The organization returns to Massachusetts after an absence of 10 years.

Navy to Begin Work on Three New Destroyers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The Navy Yards at Boston, New York and Philadelphia are soon to go to work on construction of three destroyers, according to an announcement from the Navy Department yesterday.

The vessels will be part of a group of 11 authorized by Congress in 1930. Five are under construction, but the remainder were held up at the request of the President on the grounds of economy.

The department announcement said there was "great" need for the new destroyers to replace obsolete ships, and added that the decision to give the work at this time was due also to a desire "to give steady employment to our faithful employees and in part to relieve unemployment."

It was estimated that the work will give employment to about 400 men in each of the three navy yards, besides providing work indirectly for employees of private firms furnishing materials. Each ship will cost approximately $4,500,000 and will be completed some time in 1935. They are to be of the step deck type and will have a displacement of 1500 tons. Their length will be 341 feet and beam 34 feet.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

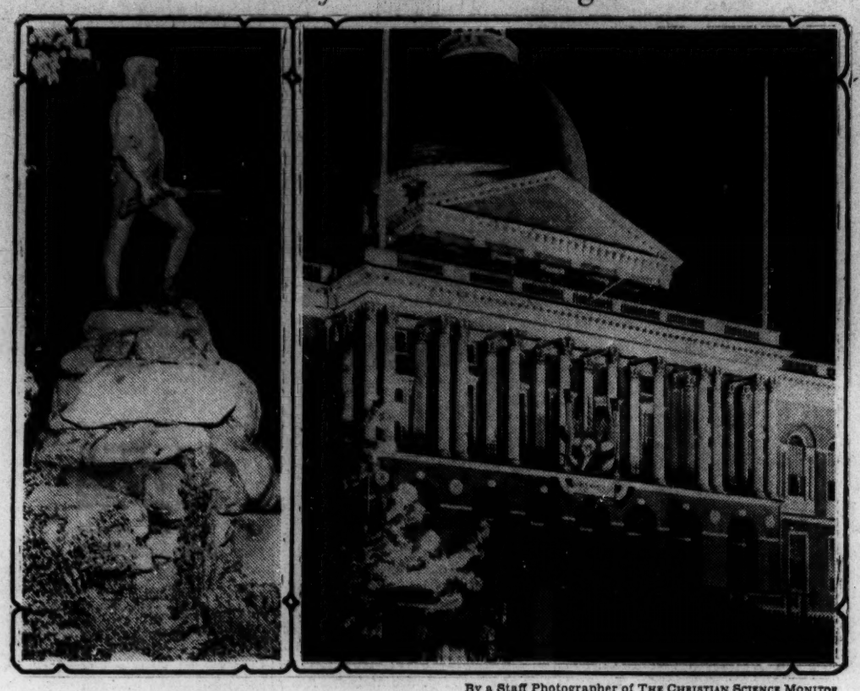
YAZOO CITY, Miss., Sept. 28 (AP)—Former Senator John Sharp Williams, who passed on last night, retired from his public career in 1923 and came home after devoting almost 30 years to service in Congress. Senator Williams was a statesman of the old school, an aristocrat who was descended from an illustrious line of Revolutionary leaders. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1893 and served there for 16 consecutive years. In 1907 he was unanimously reëlected. In 1908 he was elected to the Senate, although he did not take his seat until 1911. He immediately became a leader in the Senate and devoted much of his time to healing the breach between the North and South.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Albert G. Cook, Regina, Sask., Canada.
Mrs. Katherine L. Rouzee, Washington, D. C.
Miss Myrtle J. Bell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Olga Mahrt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William G. Mahrt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel L. Gleitsman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Leigh, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary R. McBride, Oakmont, Penna.
C. R. McBride, Oakmont, Penna.
Miss Sonya Michell Miller, Paris, France.
Miss E. Garnet Raeonsley, Harrogate, Eng.
Mrs. Ruby H. Foster, Portland, Maine.
Cordelia McTarnaham, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Alta E. Cook, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Dorothea M. Pond, Plainville, Conn.
Clara M. Norton, Bristol, Conn.
Sylvia A. Beckett, Columbus, Ohio.
Carl A. Beckett, Columbus, Ohio.
Erich Hempel, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Isabel A. Wilkinson, St. Paul, Minn.

History Under Searchlights



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON "MINUTE MAN" AND MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE

The Façade of the State House Assumes Bold Daytime Relief From Floodlights Placed on the Grounds and Behind the White Columns.

Modern Lighting Emphasizes City's Beauty at Night

The night-prowling cameraman catches modern lighting in many rôles. Excursions about Boston confirm the reports of the illuminating engineers in conference at Swampscott this week which refer to the revolutionary strides made in modern lighting.

Without going beyond Hingham, south of Boston, the camera found statues whitely silhouetted against thinning foliage and stark houses, fountains aglow with uncoiling draperies of color and towered structures black for 20 stories then brilliant alight at their roof tops. Floodlights strategically placed behind hedges, stone walls or recessed cornices have made it possible for buildings and statues to display their best features night as well as day.

Modern lighting has been developed to the point that permits illumination without distortion or artificiality, as well as effective stressing of certain portions of buildings. The result of the advances being summarized at Swampscott is that night observers today can explore historical Boston before the lighted façade of the State House or modern Boston under the lighted tower of the United Shoe Machinery Building.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Exhibition of office machinery, Lee Auditorium, 5 to 10 p. m. Open to public.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Paramount — Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, 2:45.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.
Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Paramount — Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.
Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings made at the Chateau de By, near Fontainbleau and elsewhere, by Anna E. Klumpke. Through Oct. 1.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.
Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.
Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.
Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

ROBERT E. BUFFUM

Mr. Robert E. Buffum, Boston attorney, who passed on Monday, was president of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, from June, 1931 to June, 1932. In his law practice, he was associated with the firm of Abbott, Dane, Buffum & Howe with offices at 73 Tremont Street, Boston. He was a native of Keene, N. H., and was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1901 and admitted to the bars of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in that same year. Mr. Buffum also had been a town meeting member for a number of years in Belmont where he resided, was a member of the Boston City Club and a 32d degree Mason.

CITY PLANT AIDS BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 28 (AP)—City officials said yesterday they expected Burlington's municipally owned electric light plant to show a profit of $70,000 this year. They based their estimate of profits of $62,000 thus far.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday; fresh southeast winds shifting to west and northwest and diminishing tonight.

All New England States: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest and diminishing tonight; partly overcast weather tonight; Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	70	Montreal	58	60
Bismarck	40	68	Nantucket	64	66
Boston	66	66	New Orleans	74	84
Buffalo	60	68	New York	66	66
Calgary	74	76	Norfolk, Va.	68	78
Charleston	44	64	North Platte	42	72
Chicago	38	64	Philadelphia	68	68
Cincinnati	52	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	100
Denver	48	66	Pittsburgh	56	70
Eastport, Me.	58	66	Portland, Me.	60	60
Hatteras	78	80	Raleigh	68	76
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.27		80	St. Louis	52	72
	78		St. Paul	48	62
Helena, Mont.	44	70	Salt Lake City	58	78
Huron, S. D.	42	68	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	74	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	66
Kansas City	56	68	Seattle	56	76
Key West	78	88	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	70	70
Memphis	58	80	Wichita, Kan.	50	68
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	34	72

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 28.
B—Maximum Sept. 27.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Standard Time)
Wednesday 9:43 p. m., Thursday 10:07 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:02 p. m.

Roosevelt Bids For G.O.P. in West

(Continued from Page 1)

down-state Democrats, supplemented Mayor Cermak's report with assuring promises.

In his brief remarks, Mr. Farley described in glowing terms what he had seen of the Roosevelt reception on the west coast, especially at Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. All along the route Mr. Farley said, people waited up as late as 1:30 a. m. to greet Governor Roosevelt.

Mr. Farley concluded with a plea for greater activity on the part of the women. The Roosevelt manager, before departing, was assured Chicago would give the Governor's party a big welcome when they arrive here later this week. After his address at a Democratic dinner here Saturday evening, Oct. 1, Governor Roosevelt will probably return for another speech later on, Mr. Farley said.

Democrats in Chicago Optimistic to Farley

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—A note of high confidence in Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's chances characterized conversations between Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national campaign manager, and local party leaders here yesterday. In the city for only a few hours between trains, Mr. Farley was given a luncheon attended by many local and downstate Democrats.

Returning from the west coast, where he had a first-hand view of the Roosevelt campaign, the Democratic National Committee chairman pleased the gathering with optimistic predictions of Governor Roosevelt's majorities in the West and the country at large.

In return, Mr. Farley was told by Mayor Anton J. Cermak, Chicago's Democratic Mayor, that "nothing had been left undone to carry this State by a larger majority than the Republicans ever carried it." Local Democrats were never better organized than they are now, Mayor Cermak told Mr. Farley.

Mr. Bruce Campbell, leader of the down-state Democrats, supplemented Mayor Cermak's report with assuring promises.

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Women to Hear Speech by Hoover Directed to Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Recognition of the importance of the woman vote in the forthcoming national election is had in an announcement by Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of the women's committee in charge of the arrangements for Hoover Day on Oct. 7 that the President will speak to the women of the nation from Washington at 3:30 p. m. that day over a national radio hook-up.

The address will follow three days after President Hoover's Des Moines speech, and is expected to be directed particularly to the women voters who supported him in 1928. Mrs. Livermore said that the reception of the address will be made a special occasion in communities throughout the country.

"Hoover Day in the last campaign was so successful, after having been organized in New York State and copied elsewhere," she said, "that even greater interest in such a day has been manifested this year. This interest has increased to the point where it is now nation wide.

"Already plans have been set in motion for various forms of observance. Some women are to give musicales in their homes preceding the President's broadcast; others are arranging luncheons. But it is expected that by far the largest number of groups to gather around the radio on Hoover Day will be composed of women who are already organized to work for the unemployed, making sweaters and sewing."

ARGENTINA STAYS IN LEAGUE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today approved Argentina's adherence to the League of Nations.

Practice of Spreading Jobs Widely Adopted by Employers

Some to Retain Shorter Week on Permanent Basis, Others Regard It as Emergency Measure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The practice of spreading factory work as a means of relieving unemployment, part-time basis, by rotating shifts and staggering work periods, or by a combination of both methods, has been widely adopted by manufacturers throughout the United States during the present economic slump, according to a survey made public by the National Industrial Conference Board today.

Of 1503 manufacturing establishments which furnished information to the board, 114 were operating on a five-day schedule, the report said. Twenty-five had adopted a five-day week before the present era. Of the 89 others which were operating on this schedule for the first time during the time of stress, 47 per cent stated definitely that it was their intention to continue on it even after business recovery; 20 per cent expressed the opinion that a shorter work schedule would probably be permanent; about 30 per cent regarded it as entirely an emergency measure. Two companies reported that the five-day schedule was definitely unsatisfactory.

From the wage-earner's standpoint there is no doubt that the shortened work period in the form of fewer working days per week would be much more popular than in the form of fewer working hours per day, for the reason that concentrated leisure is more usable than a similar amount of free time broken into small daily installments, the report said.

"Under present emergency conditions," the report said, "shorter work schedules have been put into effect at unchanged hourly rates of pay without general protest, either because curtailment was recognized as unavoidable for the time being, or because it was understood that the shorter work schedule would make possible the employment of some who were without jobs or income.

"Probably a considerable factor in the general activity of industry between 1925 and 1929 was the enlarged domestic demand for luxuries as well as necessities made possible by the relatively high earnings of the great mass of wage earners.

"It has been estimated that about one-half of the annual expenditures of all people in the United States comes from salaried employees and wage earners whose average annual earnings are $2000 or less. To the extent, therefore, that this purchasing power would be diminished because of a reduction in earning power, demand for manufactured products would decrease and a desirable market lost."

...Good Taste

TASTE, in Chuckle Jellie Spiced Strings, is *doubly good*. Seven spicy flavors with a smooth sweetness that tempts the palate. Slim, straight strings in seven eye-appealing colors . . . "styled" for the modern hostess. Priced, 'most everywhere, at ten cents for a full half-pound, Cellophane-wrapt tray.

FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Illinois

BROADWAY LIMITED to Chicago

Leaves New York 5 P.M.

Arrives Chicago 10 A.M.

The whole business day in New York

THE BROADWAY, on its new schedule, gives business men a convenience they have never had before—a full business day in New York, a luxurious night's sleep, and 10 A.M. arrival in Chicago—the most popular hour for appointments. It leaves Pennsylvania Station at 5 P.M.—an hour later than any other train of comparable schedule.

• • •

Eastbound, the Broadway Limited gives you an extra business hour in Chicago—leaving there at 3 P.M., and arriving in New York at 10 next morning.

The Broadway is one of the most luxurious trains in the world. (Special service charge, $10.00.)

21-hour flyers—No Extra Fare

Six other de luxe flyers, all making the trip in 21 hours or less, now supplement The Broadway from New York to Chicago. All of these trains are without extra fare.

To ST. LOUIS, the "Spirit of St. Louis" and The American lead the largest and fastest fleet of trains from New York.

New Through Service from New England to the West:—Through sleeping cars are now available from New England points to Chicago on the Manhattan Limited and to St. Louis on The American. Leave Boston 12.00 noon, Providence 1.04 P.M., New Haven 3.30 P.M., and arriving Chicago 2.15 P.M., St. Louis 4.35 P.M.

This Fleet of Flyers from New York to Chicago at No Extra Fare

	THE FORT DEARBORN	PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED	THE GOLDEN ARROW	MANHATTAN LIMITED	THE ST. LOUISAN	THE RAINBOW
Leave New York	12.00 Noon	1.00 P.M.	3.55 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	11.59 P.M.
Arrive Chicago	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	11.55 A.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.

These Fast Trains from New York to St. Louis at No Extra Fare

	THE METROPOLITAN	"SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS"	THE AMERICAN	THE ST. LOUISAN
Leave New York	8.00 A.M.	3.40 P.M.	6.10 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Arrive St. Louis	7.40 A.M.	1.25 P.M.	4.35 P.M.	7.40 P.M.

Stops at principal intermediate points—Pullman and coach service—consult time-table.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Martha Weathered Shop
The Drake Hotel

A Suggestion for Fall

Gowns Ensembles Wraps
Sportswear • Millinery

A most extensive collection of quality merchandise in a complete range of sizes with few style duplications. Selections may be made in an atmosphere free of sales pressure.

Weathered Misses Shop
950 No. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO
Corner Oak Street Directly Opposite The Drake

IN the heart of Philadelphia's commercial and social centre.

A step from the most treasured of the nation's historic shrines.

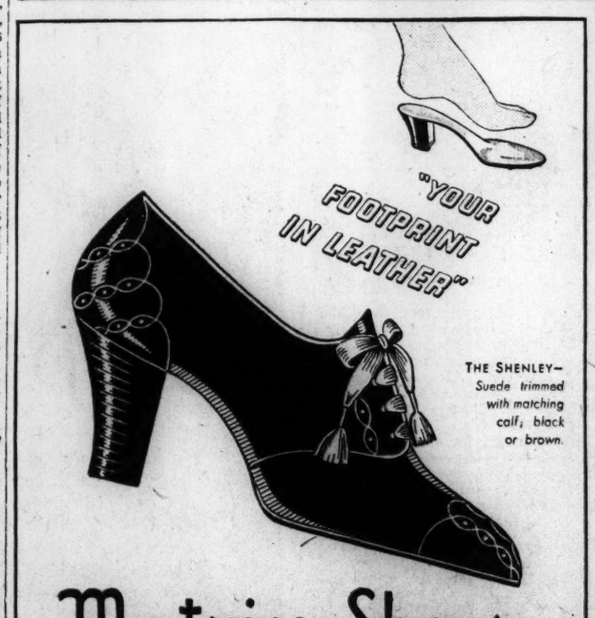
Just an hour from one of the world's most famous sea coasts.

Rates are consistent with present times

BELLEVUE STRATFORD
PHILADELPHIA
CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Matrix Shoes
For Men and Women
Heywood Shoe Store
WORCESTER



THE SHENLEY—Suede trimmed with matching calf; black or brown.

Matrix Shoes

You'll walk more *easily*, more *confidently*, more *smartly* in Matrix Shoes because the soles are moulded inside to fit your foot like "Your Footprint in Leather". There's a Matrix style for every occasion and a Matrix last for every foot—all with this wonderful new feeling of *natural* comfort which is the essence of true smartness. For our new Fashion Announcement please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., Matrix Style Studio: 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

THE VINITA—In dull black kid, Indies brown kid, or patent leather.

A WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AT $8.50 AND $10.00; A FEW AT $12.50

ALIEN STUDENT RULE ATTACKED BY EDUCATORS

Department of Labor Bars Foreigners Earning Way Through Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Outstanding educators are protesting against a recent ruling of the Department of Labor prohibiting non-quota foreign students to engage in vacation or part-time employment as a means of paying their way through school in this country.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of George Washington University; Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. John H. MacCracken, associate director of the American Council on Education, are among those who have registered their protests against the department's action.

The new ruling, issued by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, provides that an alien student entering this country who is exempt from the quota "must be able to show that adequate financial provision has been made, or is satisfactorily assured, which will enable him to maintain an uninterrupted student status." If he engages in any business for profit, he is held liable to arrest and deportation.

The Bureau of Immigration has interpreted the ruling as allowing foreign students to work in return for their board, room or tuition, but prohibiting them from working directly for money to be used in pursuing their education.

The Labor Department based its interpretation on the theory that, in view of the unemployment situation, all the opportunities offered for earning educations are needed by American college students.

It was said, in defense of the law, that it was never intended to allow foreign students to earn money in this country and that the department has been liberal in allowing them to do so up to this time.

Educators view the question from a different angle. "To withdraw overnight, without warning, from students already in this country, a privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed and on which they rely in making plans for American study, appears to most of us unnecessary, cruel and unworthy of the nation," Dr. MacCracken wrote.

Dr. Butler is planning to place the question before the educational associations of the country and urge them to fight for withdrawal of the ruling.

"The whole purpose of student exchange and of the granting of a non-quota status to alien students, which is the encouragement of international good will, is interfered with, if not wrecked by this regulation, if it is enforced," Dr. Cooper said. He expressed the view that in any case the regulation should not apply to students already in this country or on his way here.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Miss Helen F. Bingham is exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, for this fortnight. Nearly four dozen pictures reveal the gifts of the exhibitor in the art of portraiture and still-life.

The portraits are drawn and painted. The former mode seems more suited to Miss Bingham's style. The drawings are delicate, thoughtfully delineated and sparing in detail. Touches of color add to their decorative charm. Some of the models are so picturesque that they seem dream-like. The artist emphasizes the blue of their eyes, the curl of their hair.

In still-life Miss Bingham retains the fanciful note, though she chooses unconventional subjects such as ordinary vegetables, and utensils for kitchen use. In pastel the character is softened. Occasionally she isolates a branch or handful of blossoms and depicts them as a sort of vignette. A spray of elderberries treated in this casual way is very impressive indeed, reminiscent of Japanese scrolls.

Her sketches are done in a freer, more spontaneous manner. They are realistic, atmospheric. Although formidable subjects such Vesuvius, Tivoli and the Roman Forum count among them, the most interesting pictorially are the freshly painted scenes of Scituate and the Androscoggin River—further proof that the artist need not wander too far from home to find worthy material to paint.

From the people we observed making inquiries about the Copley Society evening classes, we concluded that these classes serve a very important function in the city, giving opportunities to those who must devote much of their time to other activities, but who are deeply interested in improving their skill as draftsmen. D. A.

NEW ENGLAND FARM LAND TAXES INCREASE

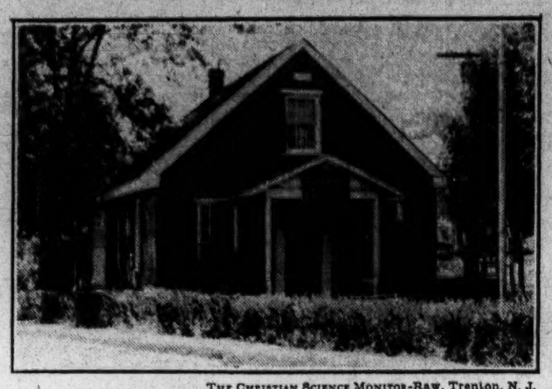
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Farm real estate taxes per acre in New England, as a whole, increased 150 per cent from 1913 to 1930, the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. The survey, covering approximately 4000 New England farms, revealed that taxes averaged 41 cents an acre in 1913, as compared with $1.02 an acre in 1930.

The report for Massachusetts shows an increase in farm real estate tax per acre from 88 cents in 1913 to $2.20 in 1927, and a decrease thereafter to $2.12 in 1930. The tax per acre in 1930 was 140 per cent above that in 1913. In Connecticut the tax rose from 53 cents per acre in 1913 to $1.61 in 1930, or 202 per cent. In Rhode Island it climbed from 48 cents to $1.36 in the same period, or 184 per cent. During the same time the tax jumped from 32 cents to 81 cents in Maine, an increase of 155 per cent.

CLOSED BANK DIVIDEND

The 30 per cent dividend scheduled to be paid to depositors of the State National Bank of Lynn, Oct. 3, will be paid today, it was announced last night. The dividend amounting to $600,000, is said to be the largest original payment to be distributed by any closed bank that has been taken over by the federal comptroller of the currency.

Red School of Red Cross Founder



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-RAW, Trenton, N. J.

HISTORIC BORDENTOWN LANDMARK

Clara Barton, Founder of the Red Cross, Taught One of the First Free Public Schools in New Jersey in This Tiny One-Room Schoolhouse.

Bordentown, N. J., Boasts Array Of American History Makers

Names of Joseph Bonaparte, Clara Barton, Francis Hopkinson and Others to Figure in Town's 250th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28—Bordentown, a quaint New Jersey village five miles from Trenton, where Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, and one time king of Spain and Naples, spent his American exile, will celebrate its 250th anniversary the week of Oct. 9. In pageant, tableaux, museum displays and an anniversary history, the story of the historic community will be retold. The climax of the celebration will be the pageant Friday night, Oct. 14, when more than 200 townsfolk will depict outstanding events in the town's history.

Like so many New Jersey towns, especially those along the shores of the Delaware, Bordentown was founded by an English Friend, Thomas Farnsworth. In 1681-82 he bought more than 500 acres of land at this point and in the latter year established Farnsworth's Landing. By 1700 it had become a center for shipping grain, hides and produce from the region round about to Philadelphia.

Coming to Farnsworth's Landing in 1717, Joseph Borden, a colonist of considerable means, built upon the foundations laid by Farnsworth and developed the thriving little settlement at the head of practical navigation of the Delaware into an important community. During the Revolution, Hessian troops commanded by Count von Donop occupied the village for many months.

Numerous supporters of the Continental cause resided in Bordentown, among them Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, an artist, musician, writer and statesman, and like his father and his son, a judge. It was he who commemorated in satirical verse the Battle of the Kegs, telling the story of the little fleet of powder laden barrels sent down the Delaware to destroy British shipping in the river at Philadelphia. Francis Hopkinson's house is still standing, and is one of the town's historic landmarks.

Thomas Paine, political free thinker, divided his time for years between Bordentown and Philadelphia, while serving as editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine. The house he owned and occupied, altered beyond recognition, still stands.

Patience Lovell Wright, America's first woman sculptor, made her home for many years in Bordentown. Left a widow in 1769 with a son and two daughters, she turned to the modeling in putty and bread with which she had so often amused her children and decided to make it the means of earning her living. Having found colored wax a pleasing material for the making of portraits in miniature and low relief, and having had some success in doing heads of famous people, Mrs. Wright with her children went to London. While there she modeled the portraits of many of the leading men and women of the time, including King George and Queen Charlotte. Her studio was a center for discussions of art, society and politics.

In 1853, Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, resided in Bordentown. She was then a school-teacher, conducting one of the first free public schools in New Jersey, and the little, well-preserved red brick schoolhouse consisting of just one room is a souvenir of her residence.

Two famous men of the United States Navy also had their homes in Bordentown. One was Admiral Read, first commodore, and the other was Commodore Charles Stewart, commander of the frigate Constitution. On the site of his home stands today the New Jersey Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth.

As long as Bordentown's history survives, it will be colored by those gay days in the early years of the nineteenth century when Joseph Bonaparte was occupying his stately mansion on a bluff overlooking the Delaware. In his retinue was the dashing Prince Murat, nephew of the one-time King. While in America he married Caroline Georgiana Fraser, a Bordentown girl. In time he spent his own and her fortune and she was obliged finally to open a fashionable boarding school for young ladies, to which came some of the aristocratic daughters of the South and Havana.

Marquis de la Fayette, on his visit to America in 1824, was twice a guest of Bonaparte in Bordentown, and many other notables of the time were entertained in that palatial mansion filled with tapestries and objects of art. On the site of this home there is now the country residence of Harris Hammond, son of John Hays Hammond, and surrounding it is a park which in Bonaparte's time consisted of 1000 acres.

A caretaker today occupies the rambling white frame house which was long the home of Richard Watson Gilder, editor and author, and his family, all of whom have been prominent in religion, art, music and literature.

Ever since 1778, when Burgis Allison, a learned Baptist minister and linguist, opened his academy for boys, Bordentown has had some famous institution of learning. Boys from the colonies and Europe came to Dr. Allison's academy, which was well-equipped and advanced for its time.

Following it were the Princess Murat's boarding school; Clara Barton's public school; the Bordentown Female College, an exclusive seminary for young ladies and the present-day Bordentown Military Institute. No list of Bordentown's schools would be complete without mention of the one established for boys and girls of her race by a Mrs. Middleton, a Negro woman of some education. Few traces of this school remain today. In a way, the industrial school for colored youth carries on in this era the work she began.

Oct. 12 will be observed as Clara Barton Day, with a parade of the children of the town. National and state educational authorities and Red Cross representatives will attend.

RAILROAD SPEEDS FREIGHT SERVICE

Further development in efficiency of freight service, which will provide faster and more dependable service for Maine shippers and receivers, will start Oct. 3 with inauguration of through freight trains in both directions between Bangor and Boston and between Waterville and Boston, Mr. E. S. French, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, announces.

This new service not only will speed up service and make surer connections to and from Maine and the West, but will provide more economical operation by both the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central Railways. It will save sorting and switching at intermediate points, and as a result, Maine shippers will have a service 2½ hours faster between Bangor and Boston and three hours faster between Waterville and Boston.

RYAN SAYS JUDGES HINDER LIQUOR LAW

Massachusetts has judges who do not believe the drunken driver constitutes a menace on state highways, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, told Kiwanians at the Boston City Club, yesterday. The effect that this attitude has on law enforcement, he said, is most apparent in the exceptions which are made in the cases of friends of these officials.

This attitude of judges is maintained in spite of evidence available at the Registry of Motor Vehicles showing that 698 drunken drivers were arrested on Massachusetts highways in the last seven weeks, about 100 a week, that 81 fatalities and more than 300 injuries were charged to drunken drivers in the State in 1930 and that more than 5000 licenses were suspended or revoked for drinking during that year. In the face of these facts, Registrar Ryan pointed out that only recently a judge came to him to ask exception for a friend of his arrested for drunken driving on the grounds that the judge did not think drinking retarded highway safety.

Maine Roads Get Colorful Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 28—Marking of some of Maine's best highways by means of distinctive wrought iron silhouette signs is an enterprise being jointly carried on by the Maine Development Commission and by towns and individuals residing along those ways.

On the Roosevelt trail, running from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and leaving Maine for New Hampshire at Fryeburg, the markers show an animated figure of the former President in Rough Rider costume, seated on a spirited horse and waving his wide hat at all travelers. The signboard just below the silhouette bears the legend: "On the Roosevelt trail entering ——." The name of the approaching town follows.

The Arnold Trail, running along the Kennebec River from Brunswick to Jackman and the Canadian border, carries signs which depict a bateau filled with colonial soldiers pushing up the river toward the scene of their debacle at Quebec during the Revolutionary War.

Other highways for which unique markers are now being prepared include the Pequawket Trail and the Ossipee Trail, and the Atlantic Highway. The two former roads bear names of Indian tribes and will show Indian figures on their signboards. Ships will hold the central place in the markers designed for the coastal highway.

YALE REGISTERS 884 FRESHMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28 — The Board of Admissions at Yale today announced a freshman class of 884. This is 30 more than last year. Forty states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and six foreign countries are represented in the incoming class, which met for its organization meeting this morning in Woolsey Hall.

To New Haven and Connecticut students, the university today awarded eight scholarships which will pay tuition for four years each at the rate of $450 a year; and 17 scholarships which will pay a year's tuition each at a similar rate. These scholarships are provided with funds from the estate of John W. Sterling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COMMANDERY MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 28—The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of New Hampshire, was held here yesterday, with North Star Commandery as host. All the commanderies of the State were represented in the parade. A survey of the year's activities showed a slight loss in numbers but a strong financial condition.

Mr. Harry M. Cheney of Concord was reëlected Grand Recorder for the twenty-second consecutive year. The next annual conclave will be held at Rochester, N. H., in September, 1933. Mr. Harry M. Meader of Gonic was chosen Grand Commander.

U. S. OWES DEBT TO REFORMATION, SAYS PROFESSOR

Bourgeoisie Steadily Increased in Power Until 1848 Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—The rise in Europe of the substantial yeoman farmer and other members of the bourgeoisie whose economic independence enabled them in the Dark Ages "to dare to look a tyrant in the face," with all that this meant later on for America, is associated with the Reformation by Prof. Robert B. Mowat of Bristol University.

Addressing the Modern Churchmen's Conference here, Professor Mowat said he considered the rise of the bourgeoisie to be the central fact of modern history between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revolution of 1848. This class, he asserted, steadily increased in power and influence from the later Middle Ages to the nineteenth century. The parliamentary limited democracies of the Victorian age and the literary, artistic and social achievements of that period were a climax of bourgeois ascendancy.

Professor Mowat said that the social and economic results of the rise of the town and county bourgeoisie, a rise which would not have occurred without the free conditions created by the Reformation were the outstanding feature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The same feature — the rising power and self-consciousness of the Protestant bourgeoisie — he continued, led to the great plantation movement, the policy of overseas mercantile venture and sentiment, which is another of the outstanding movements in modern history.

Professor Mowat said: "To my mind the great afflorescence of Western civilization since about the year 1500, its prodigious contribution to commerce, science, politics, literature and even to the arts of painting and music, is due not only, perhaps not primarily, to the Renaissance, but to that great release, that great emancipation, of the mind of man which occurred when the later medieval bourgeoisie dared to reject the ecclesiastical system of the last 1500 years and claimed mind and matter and the whole universe as the sphere for their activity."

NEW INDUSTRY PUTS 100 AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 28—A new industry, known as the Eveleds Leathercraft Garment Company, was established here this week and operations already have begun with approximately 100 workers on the job. The company will manufacture a sleeveless leather garment, cut out and supplied with lacings, pockets and an accompanying set of instructions for the purchaser to use his own ingenuity in working out new designs on the finished leather.

The new industry, it is hoped, will spread to all parts of the United States and even to foreign countries and not only will aid by giving employment to many townspeople but will foster art in the youth of the generation, according to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maynard of this town, who are responsible for starting the industry. Headquarters already have been opened here and selling agents, it is expected, soon will cover every section of the United States.

Utility Groups Adopt Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28—Four southern California public utility corporations recently adopted pension and benefit plans designed to aid 6200 employees and 20,000 members of their families.

The amount of each employee's pension under the plan will depend upon the total salary received during his entire term of employment with the group of utility companies; but, in any case, a minimum rate of $45 monthly is established to provide for the needs of low-salaried workers whose pensions would otherwise be inadequate. This amount is payable to any employee with 20 years of service, and who is 65 years of age, regardless of previous salary.

Organizations participating in the pension agreement will share its cost with their employees, and are the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, the Southern California Gas Company, the Southern Counties Gas Company, and the Santa Maria Gas Company.

Legion's 'Ad' Post Turns Down Bonus

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—"Bad for business," said the Advertising Men's Post No. 38 in voting on the bonus demand of the Portland convention of the American Legion. The post here did not take official action, and its declaration is not represented as an expression of the sentiment of the entire membership.

Delegates returning from Portland reported that the national organization voted for immediate bonus payment to forestall the threat of seriously reduced membership. These reports were discussed at a meeting of the local post, and Mr. Frank J. Gagen, commander, asked for an expression of opinion.

The vote was 175 to 3 against the Portland resolution. It is pointed out that this post is made up of business and professional men, and may look at the question from an angle different from that of the average post with mixed membership.

Demand Is Made For Tighter Rein On All Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28—Collapses, in the last two years, of institutions whose securities were long considered the acme of soundness and discoveries of indefensible practices on the part of highly respected utility leaders, has brought to the fore the question of including public utilities securities now exempt from "blue-sky" regulations.

The basis for these exemptions, which appear in the laws of 38 states, have been found by Mr. George C. Mathews, securities commissioner of Wisconsin, who addressed the National Association of Securities Commissioners here yesterday, not to justify this discrimination in favor of these securities.

In general, Mr. Mathews's report showed these exemptions from "blue-sky" scrutiny are based on the assumption that, because public utilities are under such regulations as to capitalization and rate-setting by the state commissions, their issuance of securities should be for this reason free from further examination. Stock and bond laws, according to Mr. Mathews, merely aim to prevent overcapitalization, but do not go sufficiently into the purposes of each new financing, nor do they check inter-company borrowings that sap the value of securities. Regulation of rates has also little bearing on sharp practices.

Mr. Mathews said, "If it is the policy of any state to supervise, control, and limit the sale of securities within that state, its present problems should be studied without any presumption in favor of the securities of any industry."

Long Strike Ended In Lancashire Mills

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 27 (AP)—The long strike of textile workers in Lancashire ended today with representatives of workers and employers signing an agreement.

The mills will reopen tomorrow, it was announced.

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UNITED STATES HELD PREPARED TO AID LIBERIA

Stimson Says Government's Help Futile Without Proper Authority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States today was declared by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, "ready to approve any practicable plan" for international supervision of Liberia's administration, but feels such coöperation would be futile without "an adequate grant of authority" by the African Republic.

"The view of this Government in respect to Liberia," Mr. Stimson said, "is simply that any officials sent there in behalf of the League of Nations shall have sufficient assurance of support and authority from both Liberia and the League to make it worth while sending them."

The Government's position was set forth by the Secretary of State in a telegram last night to Mr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, both of New York City.

Mr. White and Mr. Du Bois contended in a telegram to Mr. Stimson yesterday that the State Department attitude "amounts to a veto" of the League plan for nine foreign officials and a Leaguer adviser to supervise Liberia. This plan was suggested after an international commission reported conditions of slavery and forced labor existed there.

If the department does not change its attitude on a question of vital importance to colored voters in the United States we should not be able to avoid attributing its position to the hostility of the Hoover Administration to the Negro race," Mr. White and Mr. Du Bois said.

"The remedy suggested by the League," Mr. Stimson replied, "has been supervision of Liberian administration by nonpartisan officials representing the enlightened nations of the world. We have urged only that these officials be promised in advance sufficient authority to make them useful."

White and Dubois said the State Department policy would mean "a destructive occupation similar to that which the United States has carried out in another Negro Republic, namely Haiti," and added that the same logic "would lead the present Administration to embark upon a unilateral intervention in Liberia's affairs for the protection of the Firestone interests."

Mr. Stimson's telegram, as made public here, follows, in part:

"The United States has no desire or plan to intervene in Liberia, but is seeking to coöperate with the other nations of the world in bringing to an end conditions which have shocked the humanitarian sentiments of the whole civilized globe."

CITIZENS' LIBRARY COMMITTEE FORMED

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Organization of a "Citizens' Library Committee," composed of a group of authors, editors, newspaper writers, clergmen and representatives of social organizations, was announced at the State Library Conference by Dr. Frank L. Tolman, president.

Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times is chairman and Mr. Elihu Root, honorary chairman. Vice-chairmen are: Mr. Claude G. Bowers, Mr. George J. Ryan, president of the New York City Board of Education, and Mr. Owen D. Young. The committee includes Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Henry Zidel Canby, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Mr. Samuel Hopkins-Adams, Fannie Hurst, Mr. Don C. Seitz and Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison.

Socialist Party Issues Handbook On Rebuilding

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The Socialists' national campaign handbook is out today with a program for economic reorganization that calls for billions in public works and pensions. The book is issued over the name of Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, and it is he who sets forth in it the practicability of the Socialist program as defined in the party platform, declaring that it offers "not only the one true hope for reorganizing our economic life but also immediate plans for making things better."

"We are concerned with programs to keep the peace now," he continues; "to relieve unemployment now, to help the farmers now. Our demands are practical as no other proposals are."

In a chapter by Mr. James H. Maurer, Mr. Thomas' running mate has reviewed the party program for immediate remedial measures, which calls for $5,000,000,000 each for relief and public works, and other billions for unemployment compensation and old-age pensions. If the cost is too great for the capitalist system, Mr. Maurer continues, a Socialist society must be built in its place "in which private profit will give way to social ownership and coöperative effort."

The Republican and Democratic presidential nominees come in for strong recrimination in the book. President Hoover is denounced for his unemployment relief attitude as clinging to "the bourgeois thesis that this was a local concern," and for "encouraging his subordinates to give out false figures in regard to the extent of suffering."

As for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the book declares that if he "displays as much weakness in the White House as he has displayed in handling New York City corruption, the nation will be preyed upon as it was in the days of Harding." Those who live in New York, it continues, "smile at the description of Gov. Roosevelt as a great tiger hunter, returned from the jungle with the Tammany pelt in his pack."

Women of India Aid Drink Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Credit for the sharp reduction of the liquor traffic in India was attributed to the efforts of women in that country by Mrs. Shrimati Maya Devi, of Calcutta, member of the party of V. T. Patel, president of the Indian legislative assembly, in an address here before the Women's National Press Club.

"The Government's open admission of loss of revenue from the liquor traffic," Mrs. Devi said, "spells a complete triumph for the popular cause of prohibition." In the State of Bombay, she pointed out, the yearly auction of licenses to toddy shops fell from $75,000 to $500.

This almost total extinction of liquor traffic and toddy shops is due to the effective picketing by women volunteers throughout the country's cities, towns and villages," according to Mrs. Devi. The prohibition question has been attacked in the wrong way in the United States, in the opinion of this Indian visitor. "Instead of being a political question it should be a moral one, and handled by moral suasion," she believes.

HAVANA DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

HAVANA, Sept. 28 (AP)—This city was under martial law today as police sought gunmen who yesterday murdered four of Cuba's prominent political leaders and inflicted fatal wounds upon a fifth, who passed on today. President Machado explained the decree of martial law was promulgated to prevent possible reprisals.

Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello, friend of Machado, president of the Senate, and prospective candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, was slain by a rain of machine gun bullets from a passing automobile. Shortly afterward, three brothers, Gonzalo, Guillermo and Leopoldo Freyre de Andrade, political opponents of Dr. Vazquez Bello and the Machado régime, were slain in their home.

STAGE HANDS AGREE TO NEW WAGE SCALE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—A new wage scale agreement between stage hands and theatrical managers has been reached that will be sufficient to encourage play production, in the opinion of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, adviser to the League of New York Theaters.

The agreement, retroactive to Sept. 5, calls for reductions in salary of 9 per cent for department heads and 7 per cent for other workers, members of the Theatrical Protective Union No. 1. The union further accepted a reduction of pay for that form of extra work known as "broken" time, which will tend to make the rehearsal period less expensive.

AMERICAN WRITERS HONORED BY MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three Moscow correspondents were honored by the Soviet Union last night in a banquet marking their 10 years of service as Moscow correspondents for American publications.

The guests of honor were Mr. Walter Duranty, correspondent for the New York Times and Boston Herald; Mr. Louis Fischer, correspondent for the Sun of Baltimore and the Nation, New York weekly; and Mr. William H. Chamberlin, correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. The toastmaster was Mr. K. Umanski, chief of the press department of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. He greeted the writers on the occasion of the passage of "a decade of fruitful work here."

Tammany Toots Roosevelt Horn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Another repercussion of the Maine election was heard here Friday when Tammany to all outward appearances climbed aboard the Roosevelt band wagon.

At the same time it was recalled here that the same thing happened in 1928 when Mr. Alfred E. Smith was the Democratic standard bearer and that in the national elections of that November, New York gave Mr. Hoover the biggest vote it ever cast for a presidential candidate.

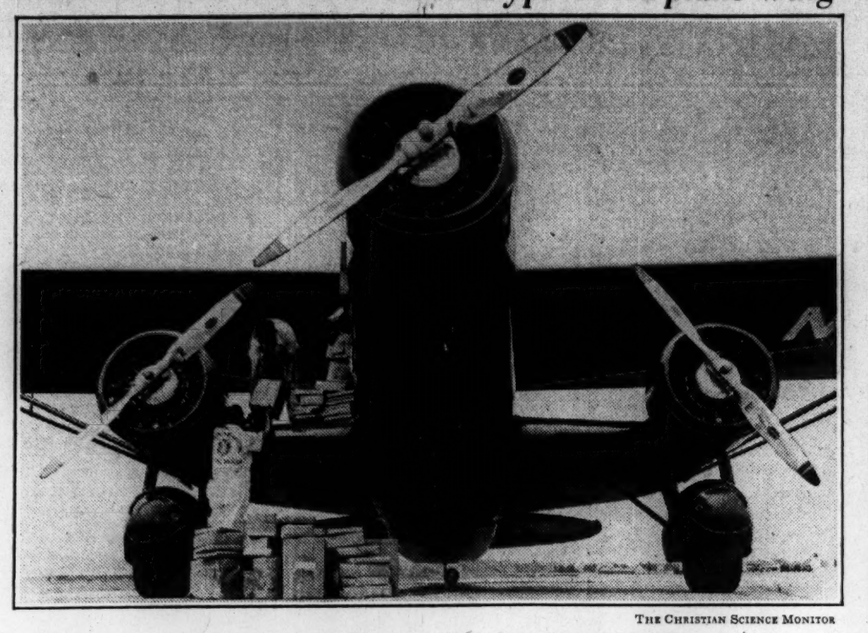
Despite confidence in Republican quarters that Mr. Hoover will again carry the Empire State this year, Tammany and its down-state allies are today professing whole-hearted loyalty to the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, and Mr. John H. McCooey, Kings County leader and chief ally in the New York City Democracy of Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chieftain, declared that the national Democratic ticket would carry the State this year.

AMERICAN STUDENT PREFERENCE URGED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Declaring American students should have preference in opportunities to work their way through college, the Labor Department has barred from "regular employment" foreigners who have been given special admission to the country in order to attend school.

The students affected are those allowed to enter for study without regard to quota restrictions affecting immigration from their country. Mr. W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said today the new interpretation was made after an investigation motivated by general unemployment conditions.

A Further Use for the Thick Type of Airplane Wing



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A "WORM'S-EYE" VIEW OF A NEW TRI-MOTORED AIR LINER

By developing the ordinary small strut between the landing wheels into a large, thick one and making this in turn a lifting wing surface by proper curvature, an important space problem is solved. Packages fit into the lower stub wing and leave space in the fuselage or cabin for two more passengers. The small wing adds sufficient extra lift to compensate for this added load and demands but little extra power.

Reducing Air Passenger Costs

★ ★ ★

Added Efficiency Gained in Using Stub Wing Space as Express and Mail Compartment

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COLUMBUS and his egg are a favorite illustration for presenting the obvious and challenging the tardiness of its discovery. With aviation progressing along the lines of refinement rather than fundamental changes, numerous "eggs" are coming to light which are so pat and practical one wonders why they were not developed before. Nine new Stinson planes just put into service on the American Airways Line running between Boston and New York illustrate this point.

Room is at a premium in an airplane. This, plus the question of very definite weight-carrying ability, tends to constrict design on passenger lines such as the Boston-New York line where much of the revenue must be obtained from express mail parcels. These take up quite a little room. At the same time, the more passengers that can be carried in a given space, the better the chances for useful revenue.

The new Stinson plane has given space for two extra passengers without actually increasing the size of the plane through a simple arrangement. A stub wing of the thick cantilever type is placed at the bottom of the fuselage, really being a mere enlargement of the streamlined supporting struts of the earlier type of landing gear. Being thick, it has a large interior space, and in this the parcels may be placed instead of in the regular cabin. This leaves room in the cabin for two extra seats.

This added wing section is designed to have a definite lifting power of its own so that it compensates for the additional two passengers. An added virtue is gained by mounting two outside motors on this lower wing instead of just under the upper wing, giving a lower center of gravity. This applies to the parcels also which makes the entire ship balance more easily.

Incidentally, this arrangement makes the ship a very trim looking affair as well. It is very easy to spot these ships from the ground as they fly overhead, for the thick stub wing stands out very definitely.

Continued refinements of this type are very likely to be the governing factors in making aviation transportation of passengers a paying business, for it only takes small differences like the ability to carry two extra passengers to spell the difference between profit and loss.

V. D. H.

Venizelos Asks Republican Pledge From Tsaldaris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Sept. 28 — Definite results of the elections published today give 102 seats to the Venizelists, 96 to the Tsaldarists (Popularists), 15 to the Cafandarists, 11 to the Agrarians, 9 to the Communists, 6 to Mr. Alexander Papanastassiou, 5 to Mr. Condylis, and 1 to Mr. Andrew Michalacopoulos himself.

Solution of the impasse arising from the fact that neither of the two larger parties has a clear majority is held to depend on whether Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos or the Tsaldarists, who are royalists, can obtain the collaboration of the moderate republicans, the Cafandarists and Agrarians. The Popularists assert they have many friends among other opposition parties with whom they can form a government.

On the other hand Mr. Venizelos has declared he will not make way for Mr. Tsaldaris unless he unequivocally accepts the republican régime. If Mr. Tsaldaris satisfies Mr. Venizelos on this issue the latter would resign.

MAINE STRIKERS RETURN

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 28 (AP)—Accepting the advice of spokesmen for their 12 comrades, whose discharge inspired a general strike of 3500 operatives in the two cities, Lewiston and Auburn shoe workers yesterday voted to return to their benches.

GERMAN YOUTH TO BE HELPED WHEN JOBLESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — A total of 5,000,000 marks ($1,185,000) is to be provided in Germany for unemployed youths this year (1932) as the result of an increased appropriation arranged by the Reich Ministry of Finance. This sum is not for doles but is for giving the unemployed the opportunity to obtain a professional education or study their trades.

Under the current budget of the Reich's Unemployment Insurance Office 4,000,000 marks was provided for this purpose most of which is being used for the younger unemployed.

But there are certain groups of young unemployed who are not entitled to any provision from the unemployment office, such as youths who had reached an age when they would normally be working but, because of the economic situation, have not yet been able to secure employment, or youths who live with their families and are partly supported by them. The Reich Labor Registry and Unemployment Office now obtained from the Ministry of Finance an additional 1,000,000 marks for aiding these groups in preparing for a profession. The total of 5,000,000 marks compares with an appropriation of 2,400,000 marks in 1931.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Varying Into Individuality

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A FASHION which is practical and becoming often runs the risk of soon growing banal. The woman who does not care to buy even an accessory which can be worn only a short time before its counterparts are seen on all sides, often prefers to look a few weeks behind the styles, rather than to wear a modish what-not which relates her too intimately to shop window displays and other promenaders on the Avenue.

For the New Yorker particularly, whose attention is continually thumped by repetitious style gadgets, it is stimulating to be reminded by such an exhibition as was lately staged by Bergdorf Goodman, that one may disregard platitudinous items and yet accept and use the design elements on which they are based, varying them into individuality. In short, exaggerations and the exploitation of commonplace style-themes are expressions not only of an infertile imagination but also of a very partial knowledge of what is offered by authorities in dress design, for these are so various as to make possible distinct individuality at the peak of fashion.

This fact was suggested by the manner in which Bergdorf Goodman staged its show, employing the unique method of presenting on its runway always two examples of the same type of costume. One felt that were it not for mechanical difficulties several dresses or ensembles representing the same style-theme might equally well have appeared simultaneously. The spectator was made aware that the high neckline, the broad shoulder, the dramatic sleeve were attainable in so many different ways that no one need employ banal methods or wear an unbecoming mode in order to cast an approved shadow on the fashion wall.

By Substitution

Moreover, when the broadening effect of the extended bodice appears unsuitable to the build of an individual who nevertheless desires to dress according to the present vogue, there are alternatives. For instance, one may give interest to the upper part of the costume without unduly increasing its bulk. For the short neck which cannot wear becomingly the unmodified neckline, there are ingenious lapels and strappings which fasten with ornamental buttons and are adjustable. For shoulders which incline to be too high for the moyen age puff effect, there are shirrings and cartridge pleatings, culminating in drooping fullness at the elbow, which lead the shoulder line downward. There was shown a sleeve attached to the shoulder only by a slim strap and another which did not join the frock at all, but left a strip of upper arm bare. Furthermore, long, tight sleeves were used with certain models.

Striking alliances of texture and color will supply the feeling of an emphasized bodice without giving a huddled look to a full figure. Bandings of flat fur are effective, particularly so in the new color combination of brown and gray. Seal on a gray costume and krimmer, natural broadtail, the dyed caraculs and sheared lamb on dark brown wools and crêpes, are chic, and may be made to take the place of exaggerated lines when these are not desirable. Novel fastenings, such as slides, bars and hooks, attract the eye and convey an impression of importance, just as much as does an artificially expanded contour. Contrasts in fabric textures may similarly be employed, a lustrous inset being introduced into the shoulder, sleeve or collar of a dull-surfaced costume, and, perhaps in a contrasting color, in order to draw attention to that portion of the frock which at the moment is fashion's playground.

By Day

Despite the austerity of the sports suit, those shown by Bergdorf Goodman were made interesting by novel fabrics in alliance and by the relationship of the contrasted colors, repeated in hats, shoes, bag and belt. Gray as an accent tone is decidedly new. Orange-and-brown and green-and-brown were well set off by gray furs, sometimes an entire coat of krimmer or squirrel; and an orange coat trimmed with gray-dyed sheared lamb was worn effectively with brown accessories. A gray wool suit found striking contrasts in a brown velvet turban and brown suède gloves and shoes. A brown-and-beige plaid frock was presented with a gray caracul three-quarters coat. Dull wools, rough crêpes and wide-wale corduroy were among the materials employed.

Short Jackets

The hip-bone jacket with pinched-in waist and broad shoulders was predominant, but there were jacket models which ended at the waist and a few of the swagger type. The town suit in black with short jacket or long coat luxuriously furred with fox or Persian lamb, was shown to be of great importance. Small muffs were sometimes carried.

The hats were tiny and set obliquely on the head, of course. A few of them rose to a peak at the left. Bows and rosettes were the favorite trimming and these were often contrasted in color. Veils were in evidence, some just covering the eyes and some extending to the shoulder on one side.

Among the afternoon costumes was a suit in faded-green with a waist-line jacket trimmed with beige fur, and a pale canary-colored frock with a geranium belt and a scarf which formed a high neckline in front and then flowed at its full width over each shoulder and down to the hem on each side, terminating in a deep, self-color fringe. It was worn with a feather hat in geranium and brown. The backs of many of the afternoon dresses are narrowly slit from neck to belt.

The evening dresses were extremely varied. Schiaparelli's unique and delightful fabrics were arresting. Patou's low-placed girdle of four gold strands, bringing the waistline down to a new level, had a picturesque, medieval effect. The use of mink for outlining high front necklines, the back décolletage and the low-cut armholes, was a new note. The décolletage of the formal evening gowns was often complicated by slashings and strappings. In one case, pink suspender straps were used on a black crêpe frock. Silk jersey, plain and novelty velvets, fine wools and metallic cloths were predominant. Black-and-white retains its importance, but dark rich colors and off-tones were much shown. The red range—including both the blue-reds and the yellow reds—was varied by purples, bright dark blues, wine-browns and black-greens. Gray frocks were trimmed with black fur, and long matching fringes were used. The new velvet gloves, short and matching the dress, were much in evidence, as were also dark matching suède gloves. Little dinner caps were made of widely-spaced passementerie bands.

The evening coats were fitted and of three-quarters or seven-eighths lengths, and with them were carried enormous muffs, reaching to the knees, made of white fox. One long green cape in hunter-green velvet was shown. An ermine coat worn with a dress of geranium crêpe was received with enthusiasm, as was an ermine coat trimmed with silver fox.

There was little jewelry. Patou offered a choker which matched his four-strand belt, and enormous prystal bracelets were used for color.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Winter Coat of Black and White Checked Wool With Collar and Cuffs of Black Astrakan. The Diagonal Line of Buttons and the Raglan Sleeve Are Interesting Points. From Heim.

Winter High Lights

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

IT WAS Jean Patou who provided the great sensation of the winter collections by his revival of the low waistline, which in many of the models was placed at the hips. This return to the mode of a few short seasons ago came like a bolt from the blue and it is still a mooted question as to whether or not it will be accepted by fashionable women who have only just become accustomed to the higher beltline. M. Patou stands quite alone in sponsoring this revival, for the other great dressmaking houses, almost without exception, are showing models which have the waistline even a wee bit higher than its natural position.

There are so many lovely clothes to tell you about that one hardly knows where to begin, so suppose we just touch on the general drift of the fashions and leave the details to come later. In the first place, we are all interested in the length of the skirts. There is little change in these, they vary a little in the different houses but sports and street skirts remain from 10 to 12 inches from the ground, afternoon frocks are a bit longer, often reaching to the ankles and evening gowns reach the instep or just touch the floor. Skirts are not so ample as those of the last two seasons, in fact, many of those designed for the street, especially for the tailored suit, are almost as tight as the old-fashioned hobble-skirt. A favorite form of street skirt, which I saw in a number of the new collections, had a perfectly plain back and a group of pleats, or in some models, a narrow, shirred panel, placed in the center of the front.

Diversity in Sleeves

Bodices are plain with interesting necklines and a belt of the same material. Sleeves, as a rule, are simpler in design than those of last season and I noticed in several of the best houses a return to the long, straight, plain sleeve. The leg-of-mutton ("gigot") variety is used on many of the new winter coats and there are also new interpretations of the raglan sleeve. Flat puffs are still seen on the upper part, giving a wide effect to the shoulder. The broad shoulder, by the by, is still seen but in a modified degree compared with last season's models. Fulness at the elbow or from the elbow to the wrist is used on sleeves of lighter weight materials and there are several varieties of what are known as "gauntlet sleeves" in vogue.

Frocks are as simple as simple can be, depending for their individuality on subtle cutting, the use of new materials and new colors and interesting arrangements of the neckline and the sleeve. The princess form is used a great deal for the afternoon and evening.

Coats are quite plain and straight with huge folded collars and deep cuffs or sleevebands of fur. Astrakhan is still the favorite fur and after this comes the old-fashioned American seal, nutria, leopard, galliac and ermine. The coat of the winter ensemble may be either full length or three quarters. The jackets of tailored sports or street costumes remain short, reaching only a few inches below the waistline and very few are worn with a belt. For the dressier type of costume the jackets are much longer, often nearly as long as a two-thirds length coat.

Round waist-length capes of fur are shown with autumn street frocks of heavy woolen material, with a muff of the same fur. Several houses have also revived the longer cape, two-thirds or three-quarters in length, made of the same material as the frock, with fitted shoulders and trimmed with a band of fur which goes around the neck and extends down both sides of the front. And, by the by, the cape in all its different forms is still extensively used on both coats and frocks.

A wealth of new materials has been created for the winter season, among the most interesting of which are the velvets. There are, first of all, the new, uncrushable velvets, sometimes in a plain weave and sometimes in lines or tiny squares of fine ribs, and sometimes "crushed," resembling in appearance, though not in texture, for they are as soft as chiffon, the covering of grandmother's best parlor furniture. One variety of this which is being used a great deal for short evening jackets and capes looks exactly like shaven fur. Another new velvet which is extremely popular for evening gowns and wraps and for formal afternoon costumes has a dull, matt surface. There are also velvets in corduroy weaves, which are used for street ensembles. All in all, there can be no doubt of the popularity of velvet for the coming season.

Corded and Ribbed Weaves

And after the velvets, there are marvelous new woolen materials in corrugated weaves, sometimes heavily corded and sometimes in smaller ribbing. These are used most effectively by the Parisian designers, for they may be cut on the horizontal, vertical or diagonal way of the goods, and often the three are skillfully combined in a frock giving variety to what appears a perfectly simple garment. Among the lighter woolens, one of the favorites is the new Rodier material which is made of wool and rabbit hair and is called "Djalap." This replaces Rodier's famous kasha and is even softer and lovelier in texture. There are also new jerseys, some with a satin finish which are charming for the afternoon or evening frock, crinkly crêpe all of wool or of a mixture of silk and wool, and the new heavy all silk ones which are one of the outstanding successes of the season. Nearly every one of the dressmaking houses is showing evening frocks of this heavy crinkled crêpe in ivory white, simple in line, without ornamentation, but extremely distinguished and universally becoming.

Among the colors of the new season, the first place must be given to the browns, not to any one shade, for each house appears to have its favorite and the shades range from tête-de-nègre, seal, golden and cinnamon to café-au-lait. And after the browns there are the purply shades (purply-reds and reddy-purples) prune, bordeaux, "red cabbage"—these are only a few—then old-fashioned garnet and scarlet. Henna and a lighter brick coor are both popular shades for the street and sports costume. Olive and moss green is also often seen and there are new shades of bluey-green and greeny-blue. A new light red which has taken the place of geranium and lacquer is appropriately named "azalea." White still holds first place for evening, and black, especially in velvet, promises to be another favorite. There are also inumerable evening frocks in the new brown and purple shades as well as in pale green, pink and blue.

Fall Dressmaking at Home

By HÉLÈNE VOLKA

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE of the enlightening facts regarding the present status of dressmaking at home is that all of the pattern companies of the United States report leading demands to be on their highest-priced patterns. Indeed, one company installed for the first time in its history a dollar pattern. Today it leads all other classified sales for this organization.

The explanation? That the desire to obtain a more exclusive style of dress than the much-copied French models in this country, has induced women of social standing to have a dressmaker undertake the work of using patterns in the home. There is also a frank attitude toward the very surprising economies that result from work of this nature when installed under one's own roof.

For those to whom patterns interpreted at home are far from a novel experience, the news concerning next season's styling, especially of dresses, becomes a matter of chief importance, for in this field of endeavor the whole sense of achievement rests upon cutting and fitting. The happy choice of color or fabric is a matter apart. The real success of any garment made at home rests upon the clear sense of, first, pattern selection; second, skillful fitting and finishing, whether it is achieved by machine, by hand, or a well-advised combining of the two methods.

Fall Styling

The great change upon which attention is now focused is the passing of the long-popular circular contour and the acceptance of straight lines, not without fullness, however, for it reappears in subtly placed pleats from knee to hemline. All who are familiar with dressmaking from patterns know that this indicates a new four-fold demand—closer attention to printed instructions; an increased effort in behalf of accurate adjustment of sections; the utmost care in machine stitching; and double care in all pressing work.

With these facts held well in view, a satisfactory pattern selection rests upon a grasp of the following advanced style points: (1) Increased attention to broadening shoulders; (2) importance of sleeves and upper sleeve fullness; (3) slenderizing waist effects; (4) skirt sections stressing front and back panels with cluster-pleat inserts; (5) fitted underarm lines; (6) marked use of off-shoulder yokes, and low-placed sleeve inserts; (7) entirely new fagoting effects for uniting both waist and skirt sections; (8) increasing dependence upon decorative belts and buttons; (9) reappearance of braid and banded trimmings of self-fabric and inexpensive furs; (10) neckwear of fine lingerie, made of organdie, piqué, pebbly silk or cotton crêpe; (11) crochet details of edging and "wheel" trimmings in wool, silk or cotton; also, tatting revived as edging; (12) some interest in fine, highly-styled embroidery and revival of French knots.

The keynote of all changes noted is that of an increasingly feminine contour, with the details of the Victorian and Gibson periods uppermost. Whatever the evening gowns are to be, the mode will include greater length and more hem details, such as ruches, overlapping rows of narrow or graduated fringe, and, later, the return of rows of ruffles or gathered flounces quite unlike the shaped circular sections featured for several seasons past. Trains will be worn for formal occasions, but ankle-length is generally advocated for the evening hours.

The definite formalizing of certain types of afternoon dress does not in the least affect the dress of practical aspect, which remains so smart in its severity as to be beyond question in the classroom or behind desk or counter, or as the approved costume of a hostess in the early daytime hours.

Fabrics and Details

The fabrics of these idealized practical dresses are precisely those that serve American life best—new and improved non-sag jerseys, new pebbly wool crêpes, odd tweedie novelties of light weight and firm weave; attractive practical silks that reveal tiny woven designs in monotone or slightly contrasted color effects, narrow diagonals, the ostrich cloths now so popular, and all of the canton family in both rough and smoothed-down crêpy textures in silk-and-wool, and mixtures or blendings of the two fibers.

Colors stress the dark reds, browns, greens and new blues. But much beige and tan will be worn, while black carries on for those who like it. The season's best effects are arrestingly clever, yet achieved by marked economy of effort both as to outlay of time and expenditure of money. Making such clothes at home depends upon these few but vitally important considerations: Giving honest thought to the organizing of the work; to carry through to a triumphant conclusion many troublesome little details; and to founding the entire effort upon one far-sighted calculation. This latter factor relies upon the selection of a pattern of the utmost style value—which, it will be found, is a pattern made up of the fewest possible sections. The latter point is the secret of fully 90 per cent of all successful dressmaking at home.

Much attention is given to the closing of the gown. The diagonal closing is preferred, and is a bit less conventional when it fastens toward the right. Buttons of various sizes are being used, with preference for the larger ones.

Developing Latent Talent

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEVELOPING the latent talent among club members is a fascinating project. Many modest women who attend club meetings regularly, but who seldom take part in discussions or activities, may have a real contribution to make to programs and classes.

A tactful president of one club decided last summer that she would make an effort to learn what were the interests of the silent members of her club. She knew that there would be less money with which to pay speakers during the coming club season and yet she decided to have just as fine programs as ever. The manner in which she went about uncovering unsuspected skill is interesting. She took from the membership list the names of women who never entered into club discussions and who usually occupied the back seats at club meetings. She did not call directly upon these women, but she learned who were their intimate friends, and, through them she found out the hobbies or special interests of these members.

As a result of this bit of detective work the following subjects were delightfully presented to the club, and, in some instances these subjects proved to be of so much worth that they became a part of club and neighborhood activity: "Miniature Gardens" was given by a woman who had been quietly making them for some time but who had not thought it "worth saying anything about." She explained how she made them and aroused so much interest that she has since developed quite a business in her home. "Birds of Our Vicinity," a talk by one who knows them, was another contribution by a "silent" member who became vocal when her hobby was mentioned. "How I Make Hors d'Œuvre," was a talk illustrated by thirty samples. "House Plants That Are Easy to Grow," gave the members new ideas and resulted in a plant and slip exchange being organized.

The winter's programs were voted by the members to have been the best that the club had ever enjoyed and to have had more of real value to the community in which the club was located.

* * *

No club has potential powers of service in a community beyond the needs of that community. When club members are at a loss to find any constructive piece of work which they may undertake it means either that their community has no need of a club or that the club members have not adequately grasped the vision of their place in that community.

Women's clubs in large cities will have no difficulty in finding just the work which is waiting to be done and for which they possess the machinery and ability. A splendid service has been developed by some members of the Y. W. C. A. in Elmira, N. Y. The group is called the Newcomers Club. Their duty is to welcome strangers who have come to the city; to call upon them and make them feel at home. This has been done in various ways by other organizations but it seems that the Elmira committee have been especially happy in making contacts.

* * *

The Newcomers Club has no constitution, no pledges, no dues, but in the last few months the members have made 130 calls upon strangers. A letter from one of those who enjoyed this friendly service is given in the Woman's Press as follows: "I want to express my appreciation for your cordiality. I wonder if someone in the next city where I take up my temporary abode will drive around to my hotel and take me for a delightful ride in her car. You came at a time when my morale was exceedingly low. I had just asked myself whether this moving about from pillar to post as I am obliged to do was really worth while. Please convey my appreciation to the members of your club."

Such a committee might well be included in the roster of many clubs.

Smart Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FALL shoes attract the eye at once this year because of their simpler styling. In fact, shoecraft is showing a new technique that brings about its effects by simple but expertly placed accents.

Such accents or details reduce the long popular elaborations of inlay and cross-band work to a mere inset of contrasting leather dyed to match the basic leather shade, relying wholly for style interest on the adroitness of the design, not its complexity.

Fine pipings in contrasted, plain or novelty leathers, or fabrics adapted to shoes, are again used for strap styles; also for dressy pumps, although the pump is retained with no elaboration whatever save a good but unobstrusive ornament, which now replaces the buckle.

Perhaps the revolutionized oxford carries with it the most appealing town-wear design of the season so far revealed. The eyelet section is lighter by way of a cutting away of material where it joins the vamp. A new look is also obtained by contrasting with the leather used for the vamp the small sections adjoining the eyelet holes, and repeating this accent for the decorative tip of the toe and the heel. In the new bronze-browns and beet-root this new type of oxford will probably receive the indorsement of the smartest women, for the reason that the important shops feature it with many skillful variations, which, nevertheless, do nothing to rob it of its chic simplicity.

Those who feel much at home in fabric shoes, of late years a distinct branch of shoemaking, will be interested to learn that broadcloth as a woven fabric and soleil felt-broadcloth are both admired features of the shoe-fabric group. Tweed is represented, also covert cloth, for severely tailored styles. Usually tipped and collared in a conservatively contrasted leather, these fabric shoes offer a comfortable light-weight material which appeals to a wider circle each season.

For formal afternoon and evening wear, the heavy silk crêpes replace crêpe-de-chine to a large extent; and velvet assumes an importance it has not had for many years. Such models are severely plain for street use, but elaborated by the gilded and silvered leathers in ornate effects for formal evening dress in a manner calculated to rival very successfully the metal brocades.

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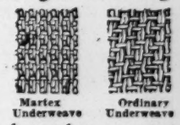

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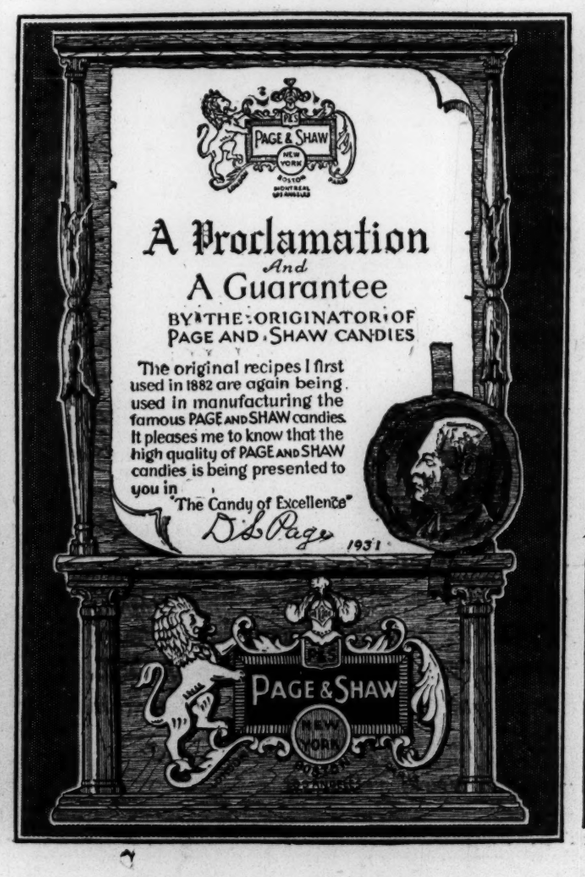
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THE HOME FORUM

The Greatest Bird Sanctuary of All

SOME fifty years ago my father went to Iceland for sport and found none. "What could you do," he asked, "when a ptarmigan sat up and looked at you with interest?" Such friendliness seemed a grievous thing to him as it did to Alexander Selkirk.

"They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is shocking to me."

But this attitude of mind is passing, as the foundation of bird sanctuaries may prove. Already a new appreciation is spreading among birds that humans are not wholly objectionable and that London, with its hundreds of miles of roofs and parks and squares, is the greatest bird sanctuary of all. The sooty pediment of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is loud with the chatter of starlings; wild wood pigeons join the flocks of tame birds in front of St. Paul's, whoop their resounding cry above the clamor of Hyde Park orators, and nest contentedly, almost within reach, in the plane trees of the squares.

In the tiny, walled gardens that lurk behind long rows of identical brick houses, all linked together, blackbirds clatter after a passing cat and robins whistle silvery notes when the first frost lies white on the slates. In the green squares speckle-breasted thrushes parade the lawns in search of worms and snails, and the pink-breasted chaffinch searches the ground under the hawthorns or in spring shouts his joyous song from the pink-flowering branches. And with summer the swallowkind come to London to flicker over the Serpentine or about the steep roofs, while higher in the air dark swifts dash along at their terrific pace, now wheeling straight up with wings and tail spread, catching themselves with a flutter like the scurry of a racing skater on the ice before he gains momentum, and then tearing off headlong again.

Birds of prey throng London. A pair of peregrine falcons once lived on Nelson's Column, high above Trafalgar Square, and kestrels are an everyday sight as they hover over open ground or balance with long, flapping tail on the weathercock of some steeple, surrounded by the chacking indignation of jackdaws. These daws are common enough and may be seen to nest in holes in the great elms of Kensington Gardens, while the carrion crow, their cousin, is nowhere so common as in London. In the country he is an outlaw, roving alone or in pairs, with every man's hand against him. In town he may be seen in his dozens, cawing hoarsely in the squares or searching the margin of the tidal river where the mute swan leads her downy cygnets from the osiers of Chiswick eyot. He knows that in London he is safe, in London where the wintry windowsills are spread with crumbs for sooty sparrows and a gesture with a piece of bread will bring black-headed gulls screaming down the street to catch scraps thrown into the air, their long wings whispering, their scarlet beaks wide.

There is an artificial gaudiness about the pheasant, wherever in England he may be found; and the sight of one strutting among the taxis in Piccadilly is too unreal for sentiment. The wild duck, who held up the traffic of a crowded street by leading her yellow ducklings in single file to St. James's Park, was carrying things a little far. In these parks ducks have become as tame as barnyard fowl. On the Round Pond the mallard, so timorous in the countryside, scarcely move to let the children's sailing-boats go by. Black and white tufted ducks swim up to your feet expectantly, and watch you with the yellow-white eyes which, in their black faces, give them an expression of fierce malevolence, or bore down into the water, their bodies flattened turtlelike, their blue bills stretched out in front of them. Fifteen years ago, pochard were rare in the parks and haunted only the deepest water of the Serpentine, diving as soon as they thought themselves observed; now they are tame and plentiful and gather with the mallard to be fed by passers. White-faced coot and red-faced, nodding moorhens are there, too, the latter often leading their broods of garish, purple young.

For those who resent such tameness in birds, London has its shy birds as well. The heron that visits the riverside covers too wide a range ever to be a true Cockney, and he rises with a croak and flaps away at the first suggestion that he is watched. The crested grebe that fish in the ponds of Richmond, have nothing to hope from visitors and go their way unheeding. The green woodpeckers of Richmond Park, the spotted woodpeckers of Holland Park, the barred woodpeckers of Ken Wood, are neither tamer nor wilder than in the country, since they are neither hunted nor fed; and the white smew and piebald goosander, that visit the Barnes reservoirs, bring their country wildness with them and remain too short a while to learn tameness.

Strange birds may often be seen, crossbills and siskins, Dartford warblers and Bewick's swans, to delight the bird lover who values highest the unfamiliar. But for most of us the familiar suffices, the gleaming reed buntings and gay stonechats, the neat black and white of the water wagtail, titmice swinging on lumps of suet outside Brompton windows, the deep voices of the wood pigeons that nest in Gray's Inn. A London dawn, with the thrushes singing in the Temple Gardens; a warm midday in Hyde Park when the greenfinches buzz in the trees and the sparrows bring their young ones to the park benches to learn to beg for crumbs; evening when the little owls yelp to each other across the tennis courts; and at last night when the traffic is stilled and the lights in the windows are darkened, and the brown owl hoots alone in the elms of the square.

J. S. E.

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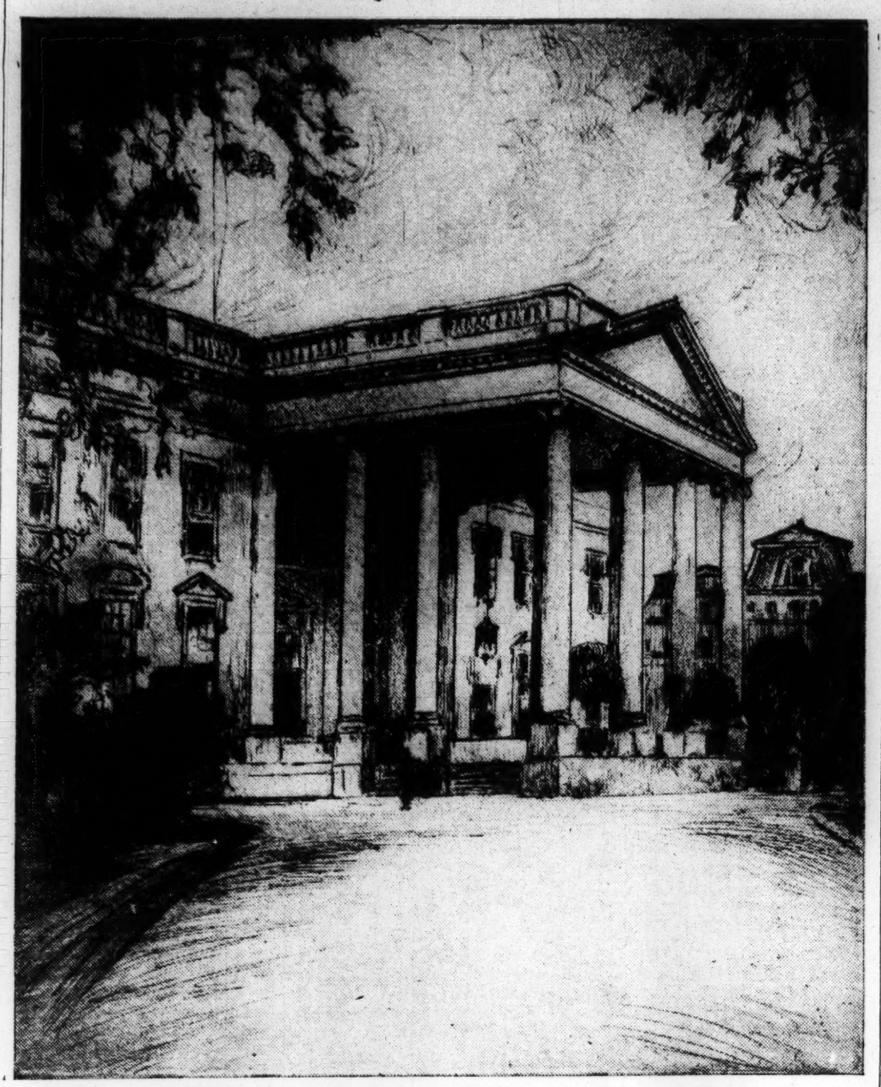

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The Great Portico of the White House, Washington, D. C.: From an Etching by J. C. Claghorn

Park Nooning

(In Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C.)

September still is mellow summer here.
Above the roofs of old St. John's the sun
Looks motionless as once in Gibeon,
Poised in a pale blue sky serenely clear.

Men rest on shady benches, and girl clerks
Eat fruit or feed quick squirrels as they stop
Immobile for an instant. Sparrows hop,
And pigeons strut with iridescent quirks.

Across the avenue, wide-lawned and white,
Simple yet grand in pillared dignity,
The Nation's foremost home waits quietly;
Gleams chastely in the crystal noontime light;
Dreams backward of administrations gone,
Or forward. And election day draws on.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Hiroyuki Composes a Poem

Hiroyuki—who as gardener and also by the special favor of Yamada could come and go in the garden at will—was seated under a slanting, out-branched pine-tree near the border of the moat. He was writing upon a foot-long strip of white, parchment-like paper.

Now and then his eyes wandered from his writing, either across the moat and up to the rugged, indigo-blue line of hills behind which the moon was rising or to a pair of blue herons standing motionless upon the wall and adorning the scene with stately grace.

A tiny "Woof! Woof!" broke the stillness. Turning quickly, Hiroyuki saw Umé come through the garden and seat herself upon the threshold of the bamboo arbor, fifty yards from him. Tama, the frolicsome Chin, was in her arms, and the maid Haru followed, bearing a koto, the elongated, thirteen-stringed instrument whose ivory frets, set under the strings, look like minute transmission towers.

Umé slipped upon her fingers the small ivory guards, resembling thimbles without tops, used in playing the koto, and began tuning the instrument.

Hiroyuki had sprung up impulsively. He re-seated himself, however, and resumed his writing. He must not venture unbidden into the presence of his master's daughter, with whom hitherto he had scarcely ventured to speak.

The willow-trees along the moat moved as if whispering to one another. The blaze of the setting sun touched to gold the tender willow-strands and lingered in slanting lines under the hoary pines. . . .

The peaceful beauty of the scene held her attention for a moment. Then her quick-roving eyes caught sight of the young gardener writing in evident absorption. Following an adventurous impulse, she said to her maid: "Bid Hiroyuki come here."

Hiroyuki rose obediently—as a servant should—at the summons. Umé could not help wondering at and admiring the grace of bearing with which he approached her.

She greeted him with reserve, shyly yet kindly; then she said, conventionally: "This is very pleasant weather." Unconsciously she used the form of speech customary between equals. The Japanese scrupulously observe class distinctions in spoken converse.

Tama was making frantic efforts to break free from Umé's arms and leap toward Hiroyuki who had often petted the little fellow.

"Precious dog, keep still! You must stay with me," Umé murmured, bending over to stroke the silky heard. Then she lifted her eyes to Hiroyuki: "You have been writing a poem?"

He bowed in affirmation.

"Show it to me. I want to read it," she said rather imperiously, the charm of her voice tempering the haughtiness of her words. She looked a royal lady. The hem of her pearl gray kimono was richly embroidered with wistaria blossoms and tendrils and her dark blue obi gleamed with a wave-pattern in silver. Her long kimono sleeves showed under-kimonos, one of pale green, the other of exquisite rose-color.

Without any word of apology or explanation Hiroyuki placed the long strip of paper in Umé's hand, but he stood with downcast eyes while she read, first to herself and then aloud,

"Like smoke rising in other years,
Looks the moonlight seen through tears."

"That is beautiful, yet sad—very sad," she said gently and rather shyly now. "You have composed it, yourself?" There was a hint of surprise in her voice, because not only was the chirography that of a skillful penman, but in those days verse-writing was practised only by samurai, to whom alone the schools gave literary training. . . .

Umé folded the paper containing Hiroyuki's verse and slipped it within her silver-brocaded obi. "I will keep it and read it again," she said, glancing up at Hiroyuki from under her silky eyelashes, then quickly beginning to finger the koto-strings.—EDITH A. SAWYER, in "The Way of Umé."

The Window Cleaner

Somehow he learned the trick of
standing there,
Poised on the ledge, careless of
throngs below:
Of heads within absorbed and unaware
Of aught save figures marching;
row on row.
In sweeping arcs he somehow
learned to swing
His foaming brush against the
city's grime,
To use his chamois as a magic thing
To call the sunlight back. Learned
how to climb,
From sill to sill, unhungering for
praise
With only clearer glass to mark his
days.

Staunch window cleaner, will it take
me long
To learn to balance fearlessly and
ply
My brush of words, my magic cloth
of song?
Tell me, a fellow-craftsman passing
by,
Oh, will it take me long to understand
If beauty comes, what matter by
whose hand!

—MOLLY ANDERSON HALEY, in "The Window Cleaner and Other Poems."

In the Diamond Market

Having gazed our fill, we tried to see the Diamond Market next door. This has a tall imposing façade like any shop in Regent Street. People were rushing to and fro as we walked up the steps towards the uniformed man. While I was explaining the object of our visit in English, for he was a Fleming, and Flemings understand English far better than French, a very smartly dressed young man came up and asked if he could do anything for us. I told him. "Well," he said, "do you know any of the people in the diamond business?" I told him that I went to school with Woolf Barnato, and knew him very well indeed.

The magic word Barnato at once opened every door. We were shown in state around the Diamond Market, which is a tall, vaulted room some thirty yards long with glass windows all along one side of it. Here, too, were dozens of deal tables, with black-bearded men adjusting loose diamonds on tiny scales. My guide introduced himself as the son of Heer Sam Tolkowsky, last year's president of the Diamond Market. He also introduced us to Heer Harry Mintz, an older man with a hooked nose, who spoke very good English. They told us that all the leading diamond merchants in Hatton Garden are automatically members of the Diamond Market. They showed us packets of "rough stuff," as they called little piles of what looked like coal-dust but are really diamond dust.

Best of all, they took us round the corner to a diamond factory, if that is the word for the place where diamonds are cut and polished. We walked down a cobbled street, where a seedy man in down-at-heel trousers stopped young Heer Tolkowsky and tried to sell him a packet of loose diamonds then and there, and then through a back door up some twisting stairs into what looked like a linotype-room of a shabby provincial newspaper.

A row of men in blue overalls and spectacles were hard at work at the complicated machinery, with its pulleys and fly wheels buzzing in front of them. They were cutting diamonds. I was told that this factory belongs to a private concern which hires out the wheels at the rate of eight francs a day. Anyone who has bought uncut diamonds can lease one, as well as the services of one of the men. . . . One of the men, a Dutchman who talked with so perfect a Cockney accent that I was completely fooled as to his nationality, was cutting a fancy stone. He had only just begun it, and it was impossible for the layman to realize that the dull, uninteresting, rather dirty little object would be on sale in Bond Street or Bruton Street within a month for three hundred and fifty or five hundred pounds.—From "Going Abroad," by CHARLES GRAVES.

His Friend, Fantin-Latour

Going to see Degas, I took some drawings with me, as he had asked to see them. I found a visitor with him, and as Degas looked at my drawings, this stranger glanced at them too. Before he left, he turned to me and asked me to come and see him. "M. Fantin-Latour," said Degas, in explanation. Fatin-Latour, of course! I thought his face seemed familiar. I should have known him through his self-portraits.

I found Fantin in a modest studio, in the rue des Beaux Arts. The studio walls were covered with canvases, mostly unframed; these were flower and still-life studies, small nudes, interiors, several self-portraits at different ages, many studies and copies after the old masters, including a superb copy of the "Marriage at Cana," by Paul Veronese, and two large paintings—the "Hommage à Delacroix" and a portrait of two ladies—his wife and sister-in-law, I found out later.

Fantin lived quietly with his wife, seeing scarcely anyone, occupied with his painting, or pottering over prints and drawings, or else going to the Louvre, where he had passed so much of his life, copying. Everything about him was simple and unpretentious: a few commonplace chairs, a sofa, a small table, and many shabby, ample portfolios ranged against the walls. Here was just such a studio as Daumier drew and painted. And Fantin himself, stout, baggily dressed, with list slippers on his feet and a green shade over his eyes, looked like one of Daumier's artists. His talk was quiet and unpretentious; there were no fireworks nor sharp wit, as with Whistler or Degas, yet what he said was wise and to the point. I wish I had made notes of his talk; it would have been worth while; for he probably knew more about methods of painting than any other artist living. And he had been associated with, and had painted, the most gifted men of his time. Manet and Baudelaire—and how many others!

In spite of his remarkable portrait compositions, one of which, hanging in the Luxembourg, had long been familiar—no one, he said, ever asked him to paint a portrait. But for his friend, Mrs. Edwin Edwards, he had scarcely been able to continue painting; through Mrs. Edwards he sold many of his flower pieces to English collectors, and this made him feel very friendly towards England. He had a high opinion of Millais—of his earlier work especially. Fantin had been one of the pioneers of modern painting, but though he knew his own paintings were out of fashion, I never heard him complain. When Degas and others acquired his "Hommage à Delacroix," and offered it to the Louvre, Fantin was quietly pleased. He know the world and its vanities too well to be elated.

What pleased me most was that Fantin, being a middle-class Frenchman, painted middle-class life. He was of the company of Chardin, Daumier and Cézanne. In the portraits he painted there were no Coromandel screens or Louis XV settees; they were ordinary men and women sitting in the rooms where they lived.—WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN, in "Men and Memories."

September's End

In the ash tree
There is a soft rustling,
Lingering, like
A silken whisper,
Quite different
Than sound the other trees;
As if the bronzy leaves
Had much to say
Before they part
And were loath
To bid farewell.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Under the Redwoods

One never comes to know the redwoods until he sleeps under them, and wakes in the morning to lie for a long time looking up their cinnamon-red trunks into the green foliage of their tops. The bark is deeply indented, sometimes two feet deep, and these indentations appear like the flutings of an enormous Corinthian column. The illusion is in measure helped out by the swell-out of the trunk at the base where the great roots go down into the earth and the spread-out of the branches at the top into an efflorescent capital.

After a week a sense of the bigness of the redwoods begins to dawn upon one. And their arrowy majesty and mighty lift are more comprehensible. How straight and strong and splendid they are! People, with a genius for seeing the infinitely little, camp under these great trees, and in the morning perhaps are amused by the antics of the Douglas squirrel (a Western red squirrel) chasing himself around the thirty-foot trunk; but they do not see the tree. . . .

Under the redwoods the ground is covered with heavy mosses or beds of ferns or spongy deposits of century-old foliage, or perhaps huge rocks. There, too, you will see pale wild roses in clumps—the fairest-petalled beauties ever seen in or out of the forests—and underneath, all around them, sometimes covering acres of ground, are small nodding violets, with countless other cups and stars and hoods and slippers, without a name and without a scent, but, nevertheless, charming in color and lovely in form. It is a pleasant place to ramble afoot, and you can ride there, too; but it is inadvisable if you wish to see the trees above or the flowers below.—JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "The Open Spaces."

Right Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONDITIONS and phases of activity occupy an important place in thought generally, but present world conditions have brought these into much greater prominence. Individuals and nations have become more or less disquieted, if not apprehensive. To some, an apparent lack of activity constitutes a problem.

Issues become more clearly defined as thought rises above the world's customary method of thinking. Material sense cannot cognize the things of Spirit. It deals only with the transient, mutable, and finite, which are apt to engender a confused and discordant outcome.

Real activity is a spiritual faculty, perfect and eternal. It is manifested outwardly, but its source is to be found only in that Mind which is the source and power of all that is real and good. Its fount is thus always open, uninterruptedly available; while its supply is as unlimited as the supreme Giver Himself. It follows that at no time whatever can activity be impaired, depleted, or exhausted. This being so, there should be no misgiving as to its diminution, far less its loss.

How comes it, then, that the world is facing such untoward conditions? May they not arise from a wrong viewpoint, namely, looking to matter instead of to Spirit, divine Principle? All causation is mental, and its true base is Spirit. In this connection Christian Science has rendered incalculable service to humanity. Through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, it has elucidated the rules, whereby the healing truth can be applied to all human conditions.

Whatever form inharmony may assume—diminished profits, unemployment, lack, and so on—turning thought from the seeming adversity to God's kingdom, the government of divine Mind, one finds an unlimited supply of divine ideas. As these ideas are assimilated, they in turn bestow the necessary guidance for human footsteps.

In order to have harmony in daily living, it is essential for mankind to act upon their knowledge of God. Lack is unknown to divine Mind, which is ever imparting to man its perfect ideas. As the offspring of God, Spirit, man is spiritual; and it is his privilege to express spiritual ideas.

Reception to good is the crux of the whole human question. The spiritual ideas so plainly revealed in Christian Science generate in human thought the God-qualities of wisdom, intelligence, diligence, justice, purity, and courage, which give mental clarity and broader vision, with correspondingly increased ability. Thus, making practical the God-qualities in daily intercourse, and utilizing them in whatever business or occupation one may be engaged, brings into operation the activity of good. Thus, also, will outward human conditions be improved in the ratio of spiritual thinking and living, because one will then be in obedience to God's law of life and harmony.

When dealing with the calamities which were soon to overtake Judah, Isaiah could even in such circumstances strike an exultant note, the truth of which has been again and again confirmed to succeeding generations: "Say ye to the righteous, that it shall be well with him: for they shall eat the fruit of their doings."

The fetters binding mankind are the illusions of material sense, belief in life and intelligence apart from God. But man, as the expression of God, has unlimited capacity to apprehend abundant good, and also ability to carry that good into action.

Christ Jesus is our great Exemplar. He was continually about the Father's business. He constantly reflected the divine Mind's abundant good. Out of the fullness of his own wonderful experience he left this loving admonition to all mankind: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." This is no idealistic theory, but a practical, living truth, which was proved by Christ Jesus and is made available to all his followers through the study and application of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. In Science and Health (p. 264) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind? We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Właściwa Czynność

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WARUNKI i fazy czynności na ogół zajmują w myśli ważne miejsce, obecne zaś ogólno światowe warunki uwydatniły to jeszcze bardziej. Jednostki i narody stały się mniej lub więcej niespokojne, jeśli nie bojaźliwe. Pozorny brak czynności dla wielu jest zagadnieniem.

Sposoby wyjścia stają się wyraźniej określone, gdy myśl wznosi się ponad zwykłą metodę myślenia ludzkości. Materjalny zmysł nie może poznawać rzeczy Ducha. Ma on do czynienia tylko z tem, co przemija, co jest zmienne i skończone a co łatwo wydaje pogmatwany i niezgodny rezultat.

Czynność rzeczywista—to doskonała i wieczna zdolność duchowa. Przejawia się ona zewnętrznie, źródło zaś jej może być wykryte tylko w Umyśle, który sam jest źródłem i mocą wszystkiego, co jest rzeczywiste i dobre. A więc źródło jej jest zawsze otwarte, nieprzerwanie użyteczne a podaż jego jest również nieograniczona, jak Sam najwyższy Dawca. Stąd wypływa, że czynność nie może być nadwyrężona, nie może stać się czczą lub się wyczerpać. Ponieważ tak jest, nie powinno być obawy co do jej zmniejszenia a tem bardziej co do jej utraty.

Skąd więc przeciwstawiają się światu podobne warunki niepomyślne? Czy nie powstają one wskutek mylnego punktu widzenia, mianowicie przez poleganie na materji, zamiast na Duchu, na Pryncypjum boskiem? Wszelka przyczynowość jest mentalna, a jej prawdziwa podstawa—Duch. W związku z tem Wiedza Chrześcijańska oddała ludzkości nieobliczalną przysługę. Przez swój podręcznik "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" /Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św./, napisany przez Mary Baker Eddy, wyświetliła ona prawidła, przez które uzdrawiająca prawda może być zastosowana do wszystkich ludzkich warunków.

Jakąkolwiek formę przybiera dysharmonja: zmniejszenia zysków, bezrobocia, niedostatku i t.p., przez zmianę kierunku myśli od pozornej niepomyślności ku królestwu Bożemu, ku rządom Umysłu boskiego, człowiek znajduje nieograniczony zasób idei boskich. Kiedy idee te zostają przyswajane, wtedy użyczają one potrzebnego dla ludzkich kroków przewodnictwa.

Ażeby korzystać z harmonji w życiu codziennem rzecz jest istotna, by człowiek postępował zgodnie ze swem poznaniem Boga. Umysł boski, który zawsze udziela człowiekowi swych doskonałych idei, nie zna niedostatku. Człowiek, jako latorośl Boga, Ducha, jest duchowy, więc jego przywilejem jest wyrażanie idei duchowych.

Istota całego ludzkiego zagadnienia polega na przyjmowaniu dobra. Duchowe idee, tak jasno objawione w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, rodzą w myśli ludzkiej Boże cechy mądrości, inteligencji, pilności, sprawiedliwości, czystości i męstwa, które udzielają mentalnej jasności i bardziej szerokiego widzenia z odpowiednio pomnożonem uzdolnieniem. A więc zastosowanie cech Bożych w codziennem obcowaniu i użytkowanie ich w jakimkolwiek interesie lub zajęciu, gdzie się pracuje, wywołuje działanie dobra. Podobnież polepszają się zewnętrzne warunki ludzkie tak wskutek duchowego myślenia, jak i trybu życia, wtedy bowiem człowiek posłuszny jest Bożemu prawu życia i harmonji.

Kiedy Izajasz miał do czynienia z klęskami, co wkrótce spaść miały na Judę, nawet w podobnych okolicznościach wziął tryumfującą nutę, której prawdę wciąż potwierdzano następującym po sobie generacjom: "Powiedzcie sprawiedliwemu, że mu dobrze będzie, bo owocu uczynków swoich pożywać będzie".

Więzy, krępujące ludzkość,—to złudzenia materjalnego zmysłu, wierzenia w życie i inteligencję oddzielne od Boga. Człowiek bowiem, jako wyrażenie Boże, jest nieograniczenie zdolny do ujęcia obfitego dobra, tudzież ma zdolność do wprowadzenia tego dobra w czyn.

Chrystus Jezus—to nasz wielki Wzór. On stale był w tem, co jest Ojca jego. On wciąż odzwierciedlał obfite dobro Umysłu boskiego. Z pełności swego własnego cudownego doświadczenia zostawił on miłosne napomnienie całemu rodzajowi ludzkiemu: "Szukajcie naprzód królestwa Bożego i sprawiedliwości jego, a to wszystko będzie wam przydane". Nie jest to teorja ideologji, lecz praktyczna, żywa prawda, której Chrystus Jezus dowiódł i którą uczynił użyteczną dla wszystkich zwolenników swoich przez badanie i zastosowanie Biblji i podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. W "Science and Health" /Wiedzy a Zdrowiu/ /str. 264/ Mrs. Eddy pisze: "Śmiertelnicy winni skierować wzrok swój poza więdnące, skończone formy, jeśli chcą osiągnąć prawdziwe pojęcie wszystkich rzeczy. Gdzież ma odpocząć pilny wzrok, jak nie w niezbadanem królestwie Umysłu? Winniśmy patrzeć tam, gdzie chcemy chodzić i musimy czynić jako władający wszystką siłą Tego, w kim mamy swój byt".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

In a City Square of Denmark

Over the Old World square of Kongen's Nytorv, in the city of Copenhagen, hangs a minted glow these autumn days, drawn from the beds of tawny yellow and copper colored chrysanthemums. The square is full of yellow of every hue and shade; and not only yellow, but its complementary purple, is to be found in tones of mauve, lilac and heliotrope under the trunks of the trees and on the delicate curves of their naked branches. These beds of gold, outlined against the houses of brick and stone, stand out in stronger relief than when seen in a country garden, where the profusion of other growth detracts from the dominant impression.

The message of autumn is written everywhere! Across the street, shop windows show a luxurious profusion of every tone in brown, yellow and red. A rhythm of tones echoed from one point to another! Surely no other year was ever so full of color! Before September had left the city, everyone was aware of an unusual lavishness, which seemed to be reflected in the glow of materials in shop windows. Along the square fruit vendors push their wares of vivid red and yellow apples and purple grapes. They pass quickly along, for police regulations allow only moving peddlers in this part of the city, and turn smiling faces to customers.

A golden enchantment hangs over the sixteenth century buildings of Nyhavn, and on the vessels at rest with sails folded like the wings of a bird. The gray houses glow in the afternoon light; transformed and erect, they guard the waters of the canal. Years of sun and rain have mellowed their roofs as the sheaves of a well-ripened harvest.

The Old World Square has an air of plenitude and peace, as the chrysanthemums nod and bow in the center of the stage of color, custodians of the wealth of yellow tones till the crocus, eranthis and daffodils herald spring in the flower shops and stalls of the city.

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STOCKS CREEP SLUGGISHLY TO HIGHER LEVEL

Rails and Steels Assume Leadership in the Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Stocks crept sluggishly forward today in a quiet trading market which, while it showed an undertone of distinct firmness, was not animated enough to attract wide public interest.

Railroad and steel shares, aided by indications of improvement in those industries, assumed the leadership in an advance which carried many shares up 1 or 2 points, and a few up 3. Farm equipment and mail order shares were also well bought.

The market closed with gains of 1 to 3 points numerous.

Santa Fe, Lackawanna and Case were up 3. U. S. Steel, Harvester, Westinghouse Electric, Mack Trucks, Union Pacific, and American Telephone rose 2 to 3, while gains of more than a point were scored by a wide list including American Can, du Pont, Chrysler, New York Central and Southern Pacific.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Utilities Strong

Utilities were quietly strong with American Telephone gaining 3, and Consolidated Gas, Columbia Gas and Standard Gas & Electric about 2.

Motors were firm, influenced by indications of sustained improvement in September retail buying compared with August. Mack Trucks again reached a new high.

In specialties, United Aircraft, Otis Elevator, Columbia Carbon, Allied Chemical, National Biscuit, Byers and du Pont gained 1 to 3.

Midweek trade reports sounded a cheerful note, telling of moderate gains in steel buying and a further rise in electricity production. Scattered statements of carloadings by individual roads for the week ended Sept. 24 showed further increases. Six out of seven roads, including Missouri Pacific, Wabash and the St. Louis-San Francisco systems, registered gains over the previous week, while one reported a nominal decline.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market moved cautiously today, and small price changes were the rule in most categories. Some of the better-grade rails were moderately firmer, and a few of the speculative carriers showed rallying tendencies at times. The transportation group was rather indifferent to the formal announcement of the appointment of the Coolidge nonpartisan fact-finding commission. This committee is expected to begin work immediately, but it is generally believed some time may be required before tangible results may be obtained.

Reports of a small increase in steel ingot production did not arouse any noticeable enthusiasm, owing to the fact that further improvement in this industry had been fairly well discounted.

Bonds of Santa Fe again firmed, as did those of Union Pacific and Great Northern. Gains were also recorded by some issues of St. Paul, Alleghany Corporation, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western and Pennsylvania. Missouri Pacific and Nickel Plate loans were mixed.

The utilities and industrials were uncertain. American Telephones eased off, while some power and light company bonds steadied. Amusement and oil company obligations lacked support.

Dullness marked the United States government list. In the foreign section the Australians again advanced to new 1932 levels. The Germans were slightly higher.

LATE ADVANCES IN CHICAGO GRAIN MART

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Wheat scored late advances in price today after declining earlier to the lowest point since last Friday.

Traders continued to base operations a good deal on the action of securities. A little attention was given to reports indicating that Japan was negotiating for Russian wheat.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; leaders up 1 to 3 in dull market..

Bonds: Steady; high-grade rails firm.

Curb: Firm; Electric Bond & Share strong.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; French franc rallies.

Cotton: Lower; hedge selling; favorable weather forecast.

Sugar: Higher; better spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; liberal eastern buying; unfavorable Argentine crop news.

Corn: Barely steady; bearish weather forecast; favorable Kansas crop reports.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Higher.

FOREIGN

London — Gilt-edge securities and Japanese bonds were firmer on the stock exchange in the forenoon. Transatlantic shares, speculative issues and home industrials dropped, due to lack of support after early steadiness. The market closed dull.

Paris—Trading was hesitant on the Bourse. Rentes were sustained, but French bank stocks declined. The closing was heavy with few transactions.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were generally steady, with occasional fractional improvements in some sections. The closing was listless.

NEW TREASURY FINANCING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The Treasury is likely in a few days to announce another offering of Treasury certificates to provide funds for paying off $333,000,000 of 3½ per cent certificates maturing Oct. 15. It is anticipated that the new issue will be somewhat larger than the issue being paid off in order to provide funds for Reconstruction Finance Corporation use until the next financing period.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅝. De Beers 4¼ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 3%, and discount rates—short bills ½@⅝ and three months' bills ⅝@⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 28	Last Sept. 27
3	⅝		Abitibi Pow & P	4500	½	½	½	½
9½	1½		Abitibi pf	600	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
34½	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	22½	22½	22½	22¼
9½	1⅜		Adams Express	2100	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
38⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	200	22	21	22	21¾
14	9½		Addressograph	1200	18	17⅝	18	18
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
63½	38¼	4½	Air Reduction	400	95⅛	94½	95⅛	95⅛
3½	½		Airway Elec App	2100	6½	5⅞	6½	6½
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	2	2	2	
8¾	¾		Alleghany Corp	1100	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
15	5¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
88¼	42½		Alleghany Steel	100	8	8	8	
119	86½	6	Allied Chem	10	8½	8½	8½	
183⅜	4	7	Allied Chem pf	7100	82½	79⅜	82½	79⅜
22⅜	12		Allis Chalmers	400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
22½	1	2	Amerada	700	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜
2⅞	⅛		Am Bank Note	400	21	20¾	21	20¾
9¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	18	18	18	17½
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	10	6½	6¼	6½	
73⅞	29¾	5†	Am Brake S&F	100	14	14	14	
16	3½		Am Can	9400	56⅜	53⅞	56	54
50	16		Am Car & Fdry	100	11½	11½	11½	12½
6	2		Am Car & F pf	100	28	28	28	
26¾	11		Am Colortype	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15	2		Am Com Alcohol	100	26	24½	26	24½
21¼	2½		Am & For Pow	3100	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	10¾
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14	14	14	
12	2½		Am Ice	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
15¼	3⅝		Am International	1400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
2¼	3		Am Locomotive	100	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
58	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	1700	13¼	12½	13½	12½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	400	40¼	40	40½	
12¼	3⅛		Am P&L pf A	100	33	33	33	
18½	3		Am Radiator	3100	10	9½	10	9¾
27¼	5⅛		Am Rolling Mill	4100	15⅛	13¾	15⅛	14¼
50	35		Am Smelt & Ref	2500	20	18¾	20	19¾
85	22		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	83	38	38	
15⅛	3		Am Smelt & R pf	200	45	43	45	45
90	41	7	Am Steel Fdries	1100	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	10
32⅜	10¼	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	
34½	11	2	Am Tel & Tel	11100	115⅞	112	114½	112⅛
31	11	2	Am Wat W&E	2100	28	26½	27⅜	26½
10	1⅜		Am WW&E ct	1100	25⅛	24	25⅛	24⅜
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen	200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	8
6⅞	1¼		Am Woolen pf	200	34½	33½	34½	33⅜
19⅜	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Cop	3400	13¾	13	13⅝	13
23⅞	⅝		Anchor Cap	100	12½	12	12	11¾
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill B	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	2½		Armour Ill pf	400	11	10½	11	11½
11	3		Artloom Corp	200	4	4	4	4
94	17⅞		Asso Dry Goods	400	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅜
44	9¾		Atchison T&SF	6100	57⅜	54	57¼	54⅛
21⅜	8⅜		Atl Coast Lne	400	31¼	31	31	32
151¾	28¾	4†	Atl Refining	2100	17	16½	17	16¾
7½	½		Auburn Auto	100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6¼
			Aviation Corp Del	1100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
1.2	2		Baldwin Loco	1100	9	8¾	9	8⅜
33	8		Baldwin Loco pf	20	24	24	24	25
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2100	18⅞	18	18⅜	18⅜
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	400	22	21	22	21½
94½	5¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	87	87	87	
30	10	6⅛	Barker Bros pf	30	16	16	16	
7	3		Barnsdall A	1100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	400	18	17½	18	17⅝
95	24	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	78	78	78	
8¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	400	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
18⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	2200	15¼	14½	14⅞	14⅝
24⅞	3	6	Best & Co	200	24	24	24	24
74	16¼		Bethlehem Steel	3200	24⅜	23¼	24⅛	23⅜
43¼	20	2	Beth Steel pf	100	47	46¼	47	46½
14¼	3⅜		Borden	2100	30¾	29¼	30	29¼
11¾	3⅜		Borg Warner	1100	12¼	11⅜	12	11⅜
50¼	11⅞		Briggs Mfg	1100	7	6½	7	6¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn Man T	100	22⅝	22	22¼	21⅞
47	23¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	61½	61½	61½	61½
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	44	44	44	
36	23	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	83½	83½	83½	
10⅛	2½	7	Brown Shoe	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
23⅛	⅝		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4½	⅜		Budd Mfg	400	3½	3	3	3½
7¼	6½	.80	Budd Wheel	400	4	3¾	4	3⅝
13⅜	2		Burroughs Add	400	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
24⅞	7		Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
64	35½	7	Byers	100	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	18¼
			Byers pf	1700	65	60	65	
19	4¼		Calif Packing	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
1⅛	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9¼	2½		Campbell Wy&C	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	900	12¼	11¾	12¼	12
23¾	10⅛	1	Canadian Pacific	6100	17⅞	17	17¾	17¼
65¾	16¾		Cannon Mills	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
15	4⅜	.50	Case Thresh	12100	57⅞	53⅜	57⅝	57⅜
12⅝	1¼		Caterpillar Trac	400	11¼	11	11¼	10½
20½	7⅜	1½	Celanese Corp	200	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
6¼	2⅜		Central Aguirre	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
15½	3¼		Century Ribbon	200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
29	16½		Cerro de Pasco	1400	11	10	10⅜	10⅛
20⅝	4⅜	2	Checker Cab Mfg	400	29½	29	29¼	
31½	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	17	16½	17	16½
5	½		Ches & Ohio	4800	25½	24½	25⅛	24¼
5⅜	1¼		Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15½	2½		Chi & Gt West	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4½	1¼		Chi & Gt W pf	2700	13	12⅜	13	13
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
2	⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
31	2½		Chi & N western	2900	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
6¾	1		Chi & N west pf	200	16½	16½	16½	16
16⅜	2		Chi Pneu Tool	200	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
14	6½	2	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	9½	9½	9½	9½
8	1¼		Chi Yellow Cab	50	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21	5	1	Childs Company	600	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
28½	4	2	Chrysler	21600	19¾	18½	19¾	18⅜
31½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10	2¾	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	16½	16½	16½	
11	9		Collins & Aikman	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
4⅜	2⅛		ColonialBea Oil	500	11½	11¼	11½	
20⅜	4¼	1a	Colo Fuel & I	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
79¾	40	6	Columbia Gas	7600	17⅞	16¾	17¾	17
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia G pf A	100	78	76	76	
11	3⅞	.50	Columbian Carb	2100	36½	33⅞	36	35
73	40	6½	Comm Credit	100	6	6	6	6
24½	9⅜	2	Comm Credit 1pf	50	72	72	72	72
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Cred A	100	24½	24½	24½	
81	55½	6	Comm Inv Tr	100	21	21	21	21
13¼	2½	.60	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	100	81	81	81	
69½	27⅛	6	Comm Solvents	800	12	11¼	11⅝	11½
53⅜	1		Comwlth & So	1500	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11¾	2¾	4	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	56½	56½	56½	57
69¾	27½	4	Consol Film Ind	400	3¼	3	3	3½
7	2	2	Consol Film I pf	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
97	72½	5	Consol Gas	2700	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Gas pf	200	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
9	4		Consol Laundries	400	6¼	6	6¼	
11½	2⅞	6	Consol Oil	2100	6¼	6	6	6
19⅜	¾		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	3½	3½	3½	
3	1		Consol Textile	200	1	1	1	1
41	17⅜	2	Cont Baking A	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8¼	1⅜		Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	4700	33⅜	33	33⅜	32⅜
33⅜	8⅜		Cont Insurance	500	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
39⅜	13⅜		Cont Motors	900	19⅜	18⅝	19	19¼
54⅞	24¾	3	Cont Oil	1100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
73⅜	11½		Corn Products	2100	63¼	63	63¼	63⅜
37	20	4	Coty	9400	55⅜	53¾	54⅛	54¼
3	¼		Crown Will Pap	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	4	6	Crown Zellerbach	20	31½	31½	31½	
31	7	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3¼	7⅛		Curtis Publishing	3000	13	13	13	
43¼	11½		Curtiss-Wright	200	19½	19½	19½	20
			Curtiss-Wright A	800	2¾	2⅝	2	2⅛
				400	4	3⅞	4	4
96½	32	6	Del & Hudson	500	76	76	78	78
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	4100	42¼	38½	42	39⅛
88	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	88	88	88	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
15⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	100	16½	16½	16½	
12½	2½		Dresser B	600	16½	15¾	16	16
59¾	22	2	Dupont de Nem	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
98⅛	87	5	Dequesne Lt pf	11400	45	42	44⅞	42⅜
				10	97	97	97	97
87⅞	37¼	3	Eastman Kadak	1300	58¼	56¾	58¼	57
9⅛	3	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	8	8	8	8
33¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	22⅜	21	22	20¾
100¼	61	7	Elec-Auto-L pf	10	88	88	88	
2	½		Elec Boat	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅜	2⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
33¼	2⅝	2	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	12¼	11⅜	12	11⅝
36½	16	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	27	27	27	27¼
25	4		Endicott Johnson	400	23	23	23	23
17	12	1½	Engineers Pub S	200	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
11⅞	2		Equitable Off Big	100	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝
15⅞	2		Erie RR	700	11	11	11	11¼
			Erie RR 1pf					
8¼	1⅛		Fairbanks pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7¾	1½		Fashion Park pf	200	1½	1½	1½	
21¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	20	3½	3½	3½	3½
94	71	6½	Filene's pf	200	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	20	85	85	85	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	59⅞	59½	59⅞	59½
3¾	½		Fisk Rubber	400	52	50⅝	52	51
23⅜	1¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	2700	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15⅞	3		Foster-Wheeler	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
22⅝	20¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	13	12¾	13	12
57⅛	1		Fox Film A	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
26⅞	20	2	Freeport Texas	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
				700	26	25	25¾	25½
3¼	¼		Gabriel Snub A	700	3½	2⅞	3½	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3200	21½	19¾	21	19½
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	200	11¼	11	11¼	
5	½	2	Gen Baking	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
26⅛	8½		Gen Bronze	100	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	10⅜	.80	Gen Electric	31000	19½	18¾	19⅜	18¾
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
2⅜	⅝		Gen Foods	2700	32½	31⅜	31⅝	
24¾	3	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
25	18¼	2.06	Gen G & E cv pf	200	14½	14	14	14
48½	28	3	Gen Ital Edison	200	24	24	24	
95	76	6	Gen Mills pf	400	46	45⅝	46	46
87¼	36¼	1	Gen Motors	200	95	95	95	95
9	4	5	Gen Out Ad A	32700	18¾	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	100	82	82	82	82
7⅛	2	1	Gen Pub Service	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	7
28⅝	6¼		Gen Ry Signal	50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2¼	⅛	1	Gen Realty	100	5	5	5	8⅜
27	8		Gen Steel Cas pf	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	4⅝
20¼	10⅜		Gillette Saf Raz	100	21	21	21	
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	2900	19⅞	18⅜	19	18¾
10⅜	3½		Glidden	200	67	66½	67	
8	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	200	8¼	8	8¼	8
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1000	18⅞	18	18⅜	18¼
29¾	5½		Goodyear	1000	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
30¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	1200	23¼	22	23¼	22
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	1100	25⅜	22	25¼	22½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	2700	3½	3	3¼	3⅛
25	5½		Great Nor pf	400	21½	20	21⅛	21
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	7900	18⅞	17½	18⅞	17⅝
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
15½	3		Gulf Mobile pf	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
21⅛	2½		Gulf States Steel	600	13¾	12	13⅜	
				400	19	18½	19	18½
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	1400	3¾	2⅝	3½	2¾
28	7½		Hall S S pf	200	20½	20	20¼	19
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	700	6½	4½	5	
3½	1¼		Hayes Body	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12½	7½	6	Hershey Choc	100	63¼	62½	63¼	62½
131¾	110	10b	Hoinstake M	400	10½	10	10½	10½
4½	1		Houdaille A	100	12½	12½	12½	
28¼	8¾		Houdaille Her B	200	3½	3½	3½	
5⅜	1⅜		Houston Oil	200	19	19	19	18
57½	42¼	4.20	Houston Oil new	200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
16½	5	.40	Household Fin pf	100	50½	50	50½	
30¾	8	3½	Howe Sound	100	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
11¾	2⅞		Hudson & Man	200	20¼	20	20¼	19¼
			Hudson Motor	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	300	4	4	4	4
24⅛	4¾		Ill Central	3700	21⅜	20¼	21⅛	17½
2½	⅜		Indian Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
2½	1		Indian Refining	1300	3	1⅞	3	3

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 28	Last Sept. 27
40	7⅛	2	Indus ayon					
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	34	34	34	34¼
8⅝	¾		Inspiration Cop	200	38	36¾	38	37⅞
14⅝	2¼	.62e	Insuranshare Del	100	6	6	6	6
117	52½		Interboro Rap T	600	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
18⅜	3⅜	3	Int Business M	200	103¾	102	103¾	101¼
1⅞	½		Int Cement	1200	14	12⅞	14	14
34⅛	10⅞	1.20	Int Combustion	400	1½	1	1½	
11⅝	2⅝		Int Harvester	11400	29⅞	27½	29¾	27½
12½	3½		Int Hydroelec	200	8	7⅝	8	7⅞
8¾	4		Int Nickel	2900	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9¾
23½	9¾	1½	Int Print Ink	100	6½	6½	6½	
36	7½		Int Salt	400	16⅝	16	16⅝	16
5⅝	2⅜		Int Silver	400	20½	18½	20½	
7	3¼		Int Tel & Tel	14700	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	13⅛
			Intertype Corp	300	4½	4½	4½	
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	200	31½	31	31½	
32⅜	10		Johns Manville	12700	30⅛	28¾	30½	29⅛
94¾	45	7	Johns Man pf	50	73	73	73	
			—K—					
113	90⅛	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	98½	98	98½	98
25⅛	5	2	Kan C & So pf	200	22	22	22	
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	1000	7⅜	6¾	7	6⅞
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	1000	11¾	11	11¾	11
2¼	½		Kelley Sp ctfs	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
24½	6⅜		Kelly-Springfield	200	2	2	2	2
4¼	1		Kelly-Sp 8%	200	22¾	22¼	22¾	
10⅜	2¾		Kelsey Hayes W	500	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
23⅜	7		Kelvinator Corp	800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
19¼	4⅞		Kelley Sp 6% ct	1000	23⅞	21	23⅞	20½
19¼	3		Kennecott Cop	3200	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	14
19	6⅜	1	Kinney pf	10	12½	12½	12½	
9¼	⅞		Kresge	1300	12½	12	12⅜	12
18⅞	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	2500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
			Kroger Groc & B	1000	17⅞	16½	17⅞	16¾
			—L—					
65	40	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	63	63	63	
8⅛	1¾		Lee Rubber	200	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	510	55	55	55	
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	200	22½	22½	22½	22
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1000	50	48½	50	48¾
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	1000	13¾	12⅞	13¾	13
37¾	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	1000	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12⅝
5	1⅞		Loft Inc	2500	33⅜	32¼	33⅜	31⅝
23⅜	8½		Louisville G&E A	4500	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
38⅛	7⅛		Louisville & N	200	20

POSITION OF WOOL MARKET STILL STRONG

Orders Pour In While Manufacturers Open Closed Units

The firm condition of the wool textile market continues to be attested in the receipt of specifications by the spinners from the weavers of cloth against the contrasts which already have been placed in large volume.

Manufacturers have been forced to open mill units which had been closed for an indefinite period and which it was not supposed would be requisitioned this year, if ever again in order to take care of the demand which has suddenly come into being, following a long period of extremely low production of wool goods.

Demand has been very general in its scope, including both women's and men's wear lines in large volume, especially in worsted lines. Woolen lines alsc have been called for in volume. This business has been inducecd not only because of the lack of stocks of finished goods and clothing in the market but also because of the low price for wool and for the finished goods, allowing in turn prices for finished clothing which it has not been possible to name for many years.

Sales Somewhat Lower

Following the extremely heavy movement of wool which has taken place since the first of July, amounting, according to conservative estimate, to 125,000,000 pounds, it is only natural that the market sale of wool should have lessened materially, so that the market at the present moment is slow. Dealers, however, are extremely busy at the present and will be for some time, in completing their grading and making deliveries.

Mostly, the call has been for the finer qualities of wool in territory types. Good, useful wools of French combing length or slightly better have been sold at around 45@46 cents, clean basis.

Strictly staple fine graded wool of the territory and Ohio delaine types are quotable readily at 50 cents, clean basis, the latter wool being held according to the lot at 21@22 cents in the grease.

Half-blood combing territory wools of the best types are quoted around 45 cents. Ohio half-blood combing wools are quoted at 21@22 cents, according to the wool.

Medium wools are generally quoted firmly at about 23 cents for the best graded Ohio-Michigan types and around 43@45 cents, clean basis, for the best territory three-eighths and 40@41 cents for the best territory quarter.

Woolen Wools Strong

Woolen wools keep very strong, although demand in this section of the market also has fallen off appreciably. There has been some call for fine A supers scoured at around 50 cents and some interest in B supers of the lambs type at around 37 and 38 cents. Gray Bs, also, have been in request at about 30 and 32 cents. The strongest feature of the woolen market has been in the wastes which have been especially strong. Colored wastes, particularly, as the good white wastes have been in limited supply, have found a very good demand latterly at prices which have been a bit firmer.

In the foreign markets there has been a slight tendency for prices to ease. This has been observed in London, where withdrawals have been considerable, and prices a bit in the buyers' favor, and also in Australia, where prices have dropped on the finer wools about 2 cents a pound, clean basis. Thus, good combing 64-70s wools have been available in Sydney this week at about 30 cents, clean basis, landed in bond, with exchange figured at $3.50 and 20 per cent premium on Australia, while the best top making wools of the same quality have been available at about 29 cents. South Africa, similarly, is easier on fine wools.

Reports from the River Plate indicate a fairly good clip for the coming year. The surplus which was left over in low crossbreds from last year, also, has been moving to Europe, and stocks of these old wools now on hand are comparatively small. Tentative offerings of fine crossbreds, down to and including 56s, have been made for shipment at 17 cents, landed in bond.

Carpet wools continue rather slow of sale, although asking prices have been moved up slightly.

Mohair is moving moderately in broken adult stocks to the woolen mills with occasional sales of kid hair for specialty uses at unchanged rates.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Sept.28	Sept.27
625	Am T & T	115½	111⅞	114⅜	112
10	Amoskeag	4½	4½	4½	
1700	Andes Pet	.12	.11	.12	.12
600	Arcadian	.88	.86	.88	.86
15	Big Sanf	14¾	14¾	14¾	
57	Bos El	67¼	67	67	
26	B&M pr pf	35	35	35	36
470	East SS	7	6½	6½	7
20	East SS pf	33	33	33	32½
150	E G&Fuel	8	8	8	8
10	E G&F pr pf	66	66	66	
26	Edison Elec	188½	186	188½	189
160	First Nat S	52⅛	50¾	52	51⅛
50	Gen Capital	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
187	Gen Elec Sp	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
30	Gilchrist	3	3	3	
30	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	2
30	Nash	16¾	16⅜	16¾	
21	NE Tel	100	99	100	99
10	Old Colony	85	85	85	
319	Quincy Min	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
20	Shawmut	7	6¾	6¾	7
66	Stone Web	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12¾
10	Sull Mach	6½	6½	6½	
15	Torrington	36½	36½	36½	
555	Uni Shoe	39½	38¼	38⅞	38½
700	Utah Met	.45	.45	.45	.45
80	Util Hyd	1	1	1	
	BONDS				
$2000	E Mass 5s	24	24	24	24

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 28	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.70⅛	$.68⅛	$.65¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.43⅞	.44	.56¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.28⅝	.28	.33½
Flour	4.10	4.00	4.25
Beef, family	14.37	13.75	13.25
Pork	18.25	19.25	21.00
Lard	.0570	.0570	.0745
Cotton, Mid Up	.0750	.0745	.0615
Zinc	.0350	.0350	.0310
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.25
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2450	.2450	.2287½
Rubber	.03¾	.03⅝	.0475
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0455
Lead	.0285	.0345	.0440
Print cloth	.03½	.03¼	.0287½

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31½	30½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25½	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19¼	18½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86⅝	86½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	40¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72½	72½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	95	94¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Amer T&T 4s '36	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	106⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¼	106⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92⅞	92½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77⅛	77⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	72⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93⅛	93
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	91	91
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80½	80½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39⅛	39⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅛	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84⅝	84⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66⅞	66
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41¾	41
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53	52
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92½	92
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	51	51
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	57	57
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	75⅞	75⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¼	107¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106⅝	106⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96½	96⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105¾	105¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅜	105⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87⅜	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104½	104
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79	79
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	58¾	58
Bush Term con 5s '55	59½	58
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73½	73½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	47¾	47¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	73	73
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94⅝	94
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95¾	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88⅞	88½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88⅛	88⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88⅞	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88⅞	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91⅜	91⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95	94⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	103½	103⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	103	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	70¾	70¾
Can SS Lid 6s '42	39¼	39¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	85½	85½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	45	43
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	25¼	25
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87	87
Cen Pacific 5s '60	71¾	71¾
Cen RR NJ 5s '87	94¼	94¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	91	91
Certainteed 5½s '48	42¾	42½
Ches Corp 5s '47	68	67⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97½	96⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	86	86
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	48	48
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88⅜	88½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	91
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	88
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	97	97
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16¾	16½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52¾	52½
Chicago Ls E 4½s	94	94
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	67¼	66¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32¾	32
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27	26¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	79	79
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	60½	60½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45⅛	44¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	38	38
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	31	30
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	55	55
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	40½	40½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¼	110¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	71	70¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	44½	44½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¾	95⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	56¾	56¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	73½	73
Clev Un Term 5½s '71	86½	86½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	59⅝	57
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	63	62¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	84
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84½	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85⅜
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95¼
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	97¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅛	105¾
Corn Products 5s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Com RR&L Co 4½s sta	94½	94½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	86	86
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75	75
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	5	5
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	87	86½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95⅛	95⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89½	89½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47⅜	47
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	23	22¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	95
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	85½
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B	102½	102½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	40⅝	40
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	41½	41½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	36¾	36
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	50½	50
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36¾	36½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	86	86
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	62½	62
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55¾	55⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	4	4
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	5
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	70	70
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98½	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Goodrich 6s '45	55½	55
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84	84
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101⅛	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	103
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63	62½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	71	71
Great Northern 7s '36 A	81½	80¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	4	4
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	93½	93½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	41⅛
Hudson & Man adjj in 5s '57	58	57½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	64½	64½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45¾	45
Ill Central 6½s '36	69¾	69¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	49¼	49¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	17	17
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	80½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49¾	48¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	11½	11⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	11½	11¼
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	47⅜	46¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	60	60
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60⅜	60⅜
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	51	51
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	26	26
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	42¾	42¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45½	44¾
Int Paper 6s '55	19	19
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	42½	42¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	41½	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	49½	48
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	44½	44
Jamestown Fr & Cl 4s '95	72	72
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	52½	52
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102½	101
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101¼	101¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	63	63
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¾	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88¾	88½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	82	79⅞
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	80	80
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	72¼	72
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	67	67
L'Autaro 6s '54	7	6⅝
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	48⅛	48⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	75	75
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36⅜	36
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	4¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	21⅛	20
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80	79
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Meade 6s '45 ww	50	50
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49	49¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51½	50½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62¾	62¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	22⅝	22
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	35	35
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	34	33½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	34	33⅝
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	33½	33½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	33⅞	33⅞
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21½	21
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90½	89¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91¼	90⅜
Nat RR Co of Mex 4½s A	2½	2
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	2½	2½
Nat Steel 5s	82¼	82
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105¾	105¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	87½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68⅝	68⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69	68
N O T & M 5s B '54	33¾	33¾
N Orls T 4s '53	68	68
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78½	78½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	57½	57
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57½	56
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	62	61½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	72	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23½	23
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	38½	37½
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	106
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¾	99¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	83½	83½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53¾	53¾
NY & Harlem 3½s 2000	81½	81½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100½	100⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¼	100
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	68	68
Niag Lock & O(P 5s '55	100	100
Niag Share 5½s '50	69½	69
Norf Southern rfg A '61	7	7
Norf & W con 4s '96	95½	95½
Norf & W div 4s '44	96½	95¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	29½
North Am Co 5s '61	85½	85
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85	83½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	88
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅞	67⅝
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85½	85½
Nor Pacific 6s B B 2047	82	81½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83	83
Otis Steel 6s '41	39	39
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	24½	24
Paramount Public 5s '50	29½	29½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	80½	80½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70	69¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84¾	84½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85½	85
Pen Railroad 4½s D '81	80	80
Penn Railroad 5s '64	89½	87
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	94	93½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	95	95
Phillips Pet 5½s 39	70	69¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	55½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99½	99½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	90	90
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96¾	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅝	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102¾	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	81	81
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	76½
Purity Baking 5s '48	66½	66½
Radio Keith 6s ct ppd	81	80½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	62¾
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	24⅛	24⅛
Santa Fe PP 5s	95	95
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	56	56
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15¼	15
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	13
do cts	12⅛	12⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16	16
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	45	45
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	98
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	4	4
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¼	4¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	45	45
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80⅜	80
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78½	77
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32	32
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	66½	65
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅜	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	83	82¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	58	58
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	58	57¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	82	82
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s 77	71½	71½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	34¼	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	16½	16½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¼	100
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	97	96
Texas Corp 5s '44	92⅛	91⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	55½	55½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	55	55
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	46
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27	27
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union El of Chi 5s	18½	18½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	93¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	83½	82½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87	87
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	78⅛	79⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	36	36
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41½	41½
Vanadium 5s '41	54	52¼
Va El & Pow 5½s	100	100
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95¼	95¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	55½	51
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
Washington W P 5s '39	103¼	103⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62¾	62¾
Western Union 5s '51	65⅞	65¾
Western Union 5s '60	66	66
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87¾	87½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep28	Sep27
3½s '47	101.14	101.13	101.14	101.12
1st conv 4¼s '47	102.24	102.22	102.22	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.22	103.19	103.21	102.23
4th 4¼s reg	103.17	103.17	103.17	103.20
US 3s '55	96.31	96.27	96.30	96.30
US 3¼s '49	98.10	98.8	98.8	98.6
US 3¼s '43 Mar	100.29	100.27	100.27	100.28
US 3¼s '43 June	100.31	100.26	100.31	100.26
US 3¼s '47	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.22
US 3¼s '56	102.19	102.18	102.18	102.19
US 4s '54	104.24	104.24	104.24	104.25
US 4¼s '52	108.19	108.19	108.19	108.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	20¾	20½	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48	
Antioquia 7s B '45	11½	11½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55¼	55⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55¼	55¼	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	55¼	55¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	55¼	53⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	53⅝	53⅜	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55¼	55¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55	55	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55¼	53¼	
Australia 5s '55	86	84⅜	
Australia 5s '57	85½	84¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50⅜	50⅜	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90⅞	90⅞	
Austria Hydro 6½s	40⅜	40⅜	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	45¼	45¼	
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	43¼	43¼	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅛	99⅞	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42½	42	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51	51	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51½	51½	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	47½	46⅞	
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15⅝	15⅜	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9¼	9¼	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16	16	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	60	60	
Brisbane 6s '50	79¼	79¼	
Brisbane 5s '57	74¼	74¼	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32	32	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31	
Bulgaria 7s '67	23½	23¼	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16½	16½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86⅛	86⅛	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅞	99¾	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10½	10	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9⅛	9⅛	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10	10	
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	12	11½	
Christiania (City) 6s '54	81	81	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	42⅜	42½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27	27	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38½	38½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39	39	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	76¾	76¾	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27½	27½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s	43¾	42	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅜	12½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	79½	79½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92	92	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	95⅜	95	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '2d '40	47	47	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63¼	62⅞	
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	98	98	
Dutch El 6s '47	99⅜	99⅜	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99	99⅛	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	73⅛	73	
Finnish A 6½s '54	65	65	
French (Rep) 7s '49	115½	115½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120⅜	120½	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	54¾	54¾	
German 7s '49	69⅞	69½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	54¾	54	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49½	49½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49⅞	49	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58	57½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	43	42¾	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	49⅞	
Graz 8s '54	49	49	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37½	37½	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	50	50	
Italian Cred Con 7s B '47	92½	91½	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	88	
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅛	95	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	45	44	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	46⅜	46⅜	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	55⅛	55⅛	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	64	63⅞	
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	30	30	
Karstadt 6s '43	23⅞	23½	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	20½	20	
Kreuger & Toll ct	17	17	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	80	80	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜	
Medellin 6½s '54	12	12	
Mex 4s small A '10	4⅞	4½	
Mex 6s '33 small A	5	4¾	
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	40⅛	40⅛	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	82	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	23	23	
New South Wales 5s '57	86	86	
New South Wales 5s '58	82½	82½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	104¾	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43	43	
Norway (King) 5s '63	80	80	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	84	82½	
Norway (King) 6s '43	87½	87⅞	
Norway (King) 6s '44	88½	87¾	
Norway (King) 6s '52	87½	87½	
Norwegian El 5½s '57

ENID WILSON IN SECOND ROUND

Englishwoman Joined by Two Canadian Players in U. S. Golf Tourney

TODAY'S SECOND-ROUND RESULTS
By the Associated Press

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, defeated Jean Armstrong, Winnetka, Ill., 6 and 5.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale, Toronto, 7 and 5.

Enid Wilson, England, defeated Grace English, Lynnfield, Mass., 8 and 7.

Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, defeated Mrs. Charles F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley, Mass., 4 and 3.

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 2 and 1.

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., 4 and 3.

Charlotte Glutting, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 3 and 2.

Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, The Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., 1 up (19 holes).

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 28—All three visiting internationals qualifying in the United States women's golf championship won their first-round matches over the Salem Country Club's 6301-yard course here yesterday. The overseas threat, Enid Wilson of the Nottinghamshire Golf Club, England, victor over Elisabeth Skinner, Holyoke, Mass., joined two Canadians, Ada Mackenzie and Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, both of Toronto, in the second round of match play.

The co-medalists, Virginia Van Wie of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, and Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., won their opening matches. Miss Orcutt, in the top half of the draw, turned in a 5-and-3 victory over Frances Snyder of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., while Miss Van Wie, in the lower half, defeated Mrs. Betty P. Meckley of the Indian Spring (Md.) Golf Club, 5 and 4.

Peggy Wattles Wins

Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, and a member of the Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., made a brilliant chip shot on the nineteenth to defeat Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., United States, British and Canadian champion in 1909, and United States champion again in 1910 and 1924. Mrs. Hurd has qualified in 16 national tournaments for United States honors.

Mary K. Browne of the Kirtland Country Club, Willoughby, Ohio, runnerup to Mrs. Hurd in 1924 at the Rhode Island Country Club, Providence, also went out of the running yesterday by a 1 up margin. Miss Browne, United States tennis champion in 1912, 1913, 1914, bowed to Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., who only last Saturday retained her title as New Jersey champion. One down with two to play, Miss Browne scored a 4 to square the match at the seventeenth. Playing the eighteenth, Miss Browne fell short of the green with her second while Miss Glutting put her second 18 feet from the pin to score a 4 to Miss Browne's 5.

Mrs. Vare Advances

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Glenna Collett, playing from the Philadelphia Country Club, defeated another player from Pennsylvania, Mrs. Karl F. Scheidt of the Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, 7 and 5, the second largest margin of victory of the day. A feature of the Vare-Scheidt match occurred at the eighth hole, Mrs. Vare being 18 feet from the cup with her third and Mrs. Scheidt 15 feet away with her fifth. Mrs. Scheidt offered to concede the hole, but Mrs. Vare would not have it. Mrs. Scheidt then sank her 15-footer and the former Glenna Collett took three putts for a half.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., bowed to Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, fresh from an unsuccessful campaign for the Canadian women's open championship at Montreal. Mrs. Hill, dormie 1, lost the eighteenth when Miss Wall scored a 4. The nineteenth was halved in 5s. Going to the twentieth, Mrs. Hill put her tee shot into a bunker. Miss Wall played seemingly without effort and scored a 5, a stroke over women's par, to win the match, 1 up.

Miss Mackenzie had a close battle with Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y., winning 1 up, while Mrs. Eddis, the other Canadian entry, won a 2-and-1 decision over Dorothy Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, former Massachusetts junior champion.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Frances Snyder, Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., 5 and 3.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. R. C. Lake, The Old Country Club, Flushing, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Can., defeated Jane Brooks, Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y., 1 up.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Mrs. Karl F. Scheidt, Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Penna., 7 and 5.

Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, defeated Dorothy Hunter, Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Mass., 2 and 1.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Aniela Gorczyca, Meadowbrook Country Club, Palestine, Texas, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Charles F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley (Mass.) Country Club, defeated Dorothy Richards, Weston (Mass.) Golf Club, 3 and 1.

Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, The Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., defeated Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, 1 up.

Enid Wilson, Nottinghamshire Golf Club, England, defeated Elisabeth Skinner, Mt. Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, Mass., 5 and 4.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Betty P. Meckley, Indian Spring Golf Club, Indian Spring, Md., 5 and 4.

Edith A. Quier, Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Penna., defeated Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Norwood Country Club, Long Branch, N. J., 9 and 7.

Rosalie Knapp, Glenn Head, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. Ben Fitz-Hugh, National Park Golf Club, Vicksburg, Miss., 4 and 3.

Grace English, Colonial Golf and Country Club, Lynnfield, Mass., defeated Beatrice Gottlieb, Lakeville Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 1 up (19 holes).

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., 1 up (20 holes).

Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mary K. Browne, Kirtland Country Club, Willoughby, Ohio, 1 up.

Yankees and Cubs Meeting In Classic for First Time

New Yorkers Have Won World Championship on Three Occasions, Cubs on Two—Ruth's Performance Will Be Watched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Once again the time has arrived when all sporting interest centers on baseball's historic classic—the World Series. Today in Yankee Stadium, the Yankees and Cubs open the 1932 series before what promises to be a record or near record gathering. Mayor Joseph V. McKee of New York City will throw out the first ball to start the two teams on their way.

It will be the first time in the history of the sport that the Cubs and Yankees have met in the series, New York won its last pennant in 1928 and that same year defeated the St. Louis Cardinals in four straight games for the championship of the world. Chicago's last triumph was in 1929, but the series was not a success so far as the Cubs were concerned, for Connie Mack's Athletics were too strong for the National League champions and took the classic, four games to one.

Yanks Have Won Three Titles

Both the Yankees and Cubs have previously qualified for six World Series, but the former lead in victories, three to two. Three times under the late Miller Huggins, the New Yorkers triumphed over their rivals, once from the Giants, once from the Pirates and another time from the Cardinals. Chicago has captured the championship on two occasions, but both victories were back many years ago, when the famous Frank L. Chance was their manager.

The American League still has the edge on its senior rival. In 27 classics, the junior circuit has triumphed 16 times, against 11 for the National.

Charlie Grimm, the playing manager of the Cubs, is taking part in his first series as a pilot. His opponent, Joe McCarthy, is in his second; his first experience being with Chicago in 1929. Incidentally, McCarthy is the only pilot in the history of baseball who has ever led a championship team in each league.

Babe Ruth's Records

The outstanding player in this year's series is Babe Ruth. The big Yankee outfielder will break a number of records before the classic has ended. The following are the records he now holds: Most series played in, 9 . . . most series batted .300 or better, 5 . . . highest batting percentage one series, .625 . . . most runs, total series, 31 . . . most runs one series, 4 . . . most runs one game, 9 . . . most runs batted in total series, 27 . . . most home runs total series, 13 . . . most total bases one game, 12 . . . most long hits one series, 6 . . . most home runs one game, 3 (twice) . . . most total bases total series, 85 . . . most long hits total series, 20 . . . most extra bases on long hits, one game, 9 . . . most bases on balls, total series, 29 . . . most bases on balls, one series, 11 . . . most strikeouts, total series, 27 . . . pitcher winning longest game, 14 innings with Boston A. L. in 1916 . . . most consecutive innings pitched, no runs, total series, 29.

That list of accomplishments by one man is truly remarkable and he is certain to add to some of them. He also holds a number of records jointly, which he may take for himself before the classic is far advanced. World Series winners in the past follow:

Year.	Winning club and manager.	Losing club and manager.	Games.
1905	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	4—1
1906	Chicago (A.), Fielder H. Jones	Chicago (N.), Frank L. Chance	4—2
*1907	Chicago (N.), Frank L. Chance	Detroit (A.), Hugh Jennings	4—0
1908	Chicago (N.), Frank L. Chance	Detroit (A.), Hugh Jennings	4—1
1909	Pittsburgh (N.), Fred C. Clarke	Detroit (A.), Hugh Jennings	4—3
1910	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	Chicago (N.), Frank L. Chance	4—1
1911	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	4—2
*1912	Boston (A.), J. G. Stahl	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	4—3
1913	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	4—1
1914	Boston (N.), G. T. Stallings	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	4—0
1915	Boston (A.), William Carrigan	Philadelphia (N.), P. J. Moran	4—1
1916	Boston (A.), William Carrigan	Brooklyn (N.), W. J. Robinson	4—1
1917	Chicago (A.), C. H. Rowland	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	4—2
1918	Boston (A.), E. G. Barrow	Chicago (N.), F. F. Mitchell	4—2
1919	Cincinnati (N.), P. J. Moran	Chicago (A.), William Gleason	5—3
1920	Cleveland (A.), Tristram Speaker	Brooklyn (N.), W. J. Robinson	5—2
1921	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	New York (A.), M. J. Huggins	5—3
*1922	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	New York (A.), M. J. Huggins	4—0
1923	New York (A.), M. J. Huggins	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	4—2
1924	Washington (A.), S. R. Harris	New York (N.), J. J. McGraw	4—3
1925	Pittsburgh (N.), W. B. McKechnie	Washington (A.), S. R. Harris	4—3
1926	St. Louis (N.), Rogers Hornsby	New York (A.), M. J. Huggins	4—3
1927	New York (A.), M. J. Huggins	Pittsburgh (N.), Owen J. Bush	4—0
1928	New York (A.), M. J. Huggins	St. Louis (N.), W. B. McKechnie	4—0
1929	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	Chicago (N.), J. V. McCarthy	4—1
1930	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	St. Louis (N.), C. E. Street	4—2
1931	St. Louis (N.), C. E. Street	Philadelphia (A.), Connie Mack	4—3

*Played a tie game.

Austin, Perry And Jiro Sato Advance

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28—With little opposition favorites yesterday swept through first and second round matches of the Pacific coast tennis championships.

Except in one instance, the foreign contingent advanced. Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup player and tournament favorite here, defeated two local players in decisive fashion with a first-round victory over Clarence McCann, 6—1, 6—1, and a second-round victory over Perry Swatz, 6—2, 6—4.

Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, captain of the English team, disposed of Ted Lilienthal, 6—2, 6—1, and Laurison Driscoll, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, both of San Francisco.

Japan's ace of the courts, Jiro Sato, also swung into action for the first time with first and second round victories over Earl Weller, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1, and Charles Larkin, also San Francisco, 6—1, 6—0.

In other second-round matches, A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italian Davis Cup player, defeated Wallace Bates, Berkeley, 8—6, 6—1; Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, eliminated Elmer Griffin, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—1; Manuel Alonso, former Spanish Davis Cup entry, won from Neil Brown, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—2, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, beat Larry Hall, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2.

A third-round match saw Ed Chandler, Berkeley, defeat Cyril Robbs, former member of the South African Davis Cup team, 6—4, 6—2.

In the women's singles, Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Dorothea Swartz, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—1, and followed with a second-round victory over Genevieve Grant, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, of Oakland, former national No. 1 ranking player, had little trouble in two matches, defeating two San Francisco entrants, Elsie Gable and Marian Malcom, 6—1, 6—3 and 6—3, 6—2, respectively.

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P. C.
Newark	1	0	11	0	1.000
Minneapolis	0	1	0	11	.000

NEWARK WINS EASILY

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Newark Bears, champions of the International League, defeated the Minneapolis Millers, American Association pennant winners, 11 to 0, in the first game of the Little World Series yesterday. Don Brennan, Newark pitching ace, gave the Millers only four hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Newark	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	1	x	11	16	1
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries — Brennan and Hargreaves; Ryan, Vangilder, Benton, C. Hill and Richards. Losing pitcher—Ryan. Umpires—Summers, Johnston, Carroll and Pfeffer. Time—2h. 2m.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS NEIDLINGER

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 28 (AP)—L. K. Neidlinger, former Dartmouth football star and now hockey coach at Princeton, was elected president of the Dartmouth Athletic Council, yesterday. Prof. Leslie P. March of the faculty was named secretary. The council approved the new Dartmouth javelin record of 220ft. 10¾in. set by Malcolm W. Metcalf at the intercollegiates last July and approved the elections of Thomas Maskilleson '33 of Quincy, Mass., and Charles C. Shafer '33 of Baltimore as baseball and lacrosse captains. The following contests were designated as letter games: Varsity football—Harvard, Pennsylvania, Yale and Cornell. Varsity soccer—Harvard, Princeton, Brown. Cross-country—Harvard-New Hampshire meet and Yale.

PECKINPAUGH REAPPOINTED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Roger Peckinpaugh was reappointed manager of the Cleveland Indians, it was announced yesterday in a telegram received from Alva Bradley, president of the club, who is in New York for the World Series.

Poor Showings By Southwest Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28—The failure of Southwest Conference teams to show up to expectation in games last week has the gridiron coaches drilling their squads hard this week in an attempt to bring their elevens into top shape by the opening of the Conference season. The contests last week counted nothing toward the Southwest title. Muddy fields where five of the teams played probably accounted for the poor showings.

In last week's test contests, the University of Texas probably made the best showing. Led by its two star backfield stars, E. A. Koy '33 and A. H. Stafford '33, the Longhorns had little difficulty with Daniel Baker of Brownwood, and ran up a 26-to-0 score. Rice Institute also showed promise in their 20-to-0 victory over Texas A. & I. The play of the backfield men was particularly outstanding.

The other Southwest Conference elevens showed little in their contests. Texas A. & M. College's "A" squad managed to nose out Texas Tech, 7 to 0. Texas Christian University and Louisiana State University battled four quarters to a 3-to-3 tie. Southern Methodist University was held to a scoreless tie by the North Texas Teachers, the team which two weeks ago was defeated by two touchdowns by the Texas Christians.

Hendrix College held University of Arkansas to a scoreless tie despite the fact that the Razorbacks were able to penetrate to the 5-yard line three times. The Texas Aggie "B" squad and Southwestern University of Georgetown played a scoreless tie also. Baylor did not have a game scheduled.

ANDERSON AND BRADY WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 28—John G. Anderson and Mike Brady, the Winged Foot Golf Club team, won the amateur-professional golf event that precedes the Westchester open championship. This pair, for the third year in a row, took scoring honors, yesterday carding a 66 over the Wykagyl Country Club course. Anderson, amateur veteran and former champion of France, has paired with Brady on five occasions in this tournament, placing first four times and second once.

CHATTANOOGA WINS SERIES

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association won the baseball championship of Dixie by defeating Beaumont of the Texas League, 7 to 3, here yesterday. It was the fourth straight victory for Chattanooga. Beaumont won the first game of the series.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 96

CHARLES J. (CHARLIE) GRIMM

Manager, Chicago Cubs, National League

Born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1899. Five feet 11½ inches in height and weighs about 175 pounds. A left-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Philadelphia club of the American League in 1916. Spent most of 1917 season with Durham of Carolina Association. Was with Little Rock of Southern Association part of 1918 and 1919. Pittsburgh purchased him in 1919 for reported price of $3500. Chicago secured him in a trade in 1924. Appointed manager of Chicago in August, 1932, to succeed Rogers Hornsby. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1916—Philadelphia, American League	Util	12	.096
1917—Philadelphia, American League	Util	0	.000
1918—St. Louis, National League	1b	50	.220
1919—Pittsburgh, National League	1b	14	.318
1920—Pittsburgh, National League	1b	148	.227
1921—Pittsburgh, National League	1b	151	.274
1922—Pittsburgh, National League	1b	154	.292
1923—Pittsburgh, National League	1b	152	.345
1924—Pittsburgh, National League	1b	151	.288
1925—Chicago, National League	1b	141	.306
1926—Chicago, National League	1b	147	.277
1927—Chicago, National League	1b	147	.311
1928—Chicago, National League	1b	147	.294
1929—Chicago, National League	1b	120	.298
1930—Chicago National League	1b	114	.289
1931—Chicago, National League	1b	146	.331

EIGHT GAMES TO START S. C. RACE

Sixteen of Twenty-three Elevens Begin Football Battle Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 28—Sixteen football teams of the Southern Conference will go into action Oct. 1 in the first big week of the championship race. With most of the practice games out of the way, these eight battles mark the initial pennant bid for a majority of the colleges in the circle. Auburn, N. C. State and Washington & Lee will continue to feel out their strength by facing small opponents outside the organization. Three members will engage in intersectional tilts. Tulane will again entertain Texas A. & M. in a renewal of the long series that has found the New Orleans lads victors in most of the recent close encounters; Louisiana journeys to Houston to meet Rice, its second Southwestern Conference foe in two weeks, while South Carolina plays a new rival, Villanova, at Philadelphia. Florida remains idle.

Favored by the coolest September in many years, Conference colleges inaugurated the 1932 season Saturday with unusual vim and vigor. Two intraconference games were the center of attention and a many defeated teams will find the climb toward the top more difficult. Kentucky romped over Virginia M. I., at Lexington, Ky., by a 23-to-0 score, accomplishing the feat largely through the efforts of Quarterback Ralph Kercheval '34. Stanley Bach '34 featured the game with a 57-yard return of a punt for a touchdown in the fourth period. In a nip-and-tuck battle at Columbia, South Carolina eked out a narrow victory over Sewanee's lighter warriors. The Mountaineers culminated a 50-yard drive in the first period when Halfback A. W. Wellford '34 drop-kicked for three points. Carolina found itself outfought until the fourth quarter, when a desperate scoring bid was successful. In that period Capt. H. B. Freeman '33 took a 12-yard pass from Quarterback G. C. Wolf '34 and dashed 28 yards to the Sewanee goal line for a 7-to-3 victory for his team.

Louisiana did the unexpected in an intersectional tilt with Texas Christian University at Baton Rouge by holding the Frogs to a 3-to-3 tie. Benjamin Boswell of T. C. U. who defeated Louisiana with a field goal last year was in a fair way to duplicate the feat when he kicked a field goal from the 15-yard line in the second period. H. J. Torrance '34, huge Louisiana tackle, saved the day for his team when he kicked a field goal from the same point in the third period to tie the score.

Large scores were run up by many Conference teams in their games with outsiders. Lack of opposition was probably the cause of some of the one-sided scores while in some cases they spoke of power in the making. In a night game at Montgomery, Friday, Alabama Polytechnic Institute ran roughshod over Birmingham-Southern College, to win, 61 to 0. The result may be taken as an indication that Auburn has passed its lean years and is on the road back to the heights it once reached. The brilliant ball carrying of Sterling Dupree '34, full, and Capt. J. F. Hitchcock '33, half, who scored five touchdowns between them, was a feature. Clemson was unimpressive in defeating an old rival, Presbyterian of S. C., 13 to 0, in another tilt on Friday.

Out of a list of the principal championship contenders, Tulane was idle. Tennessee, undefeated for several years, found a stonewall defense when it struck University of Chattanooga and its fleet backs could score on only two occasions to win 13 to 0. The brilliant punting of W. B. Feathers '34, half, gave Tennessee many scoring chances; but they were not used to full advantage. Alabama showed crude power in wholesale lots in winning from Southwestern 45 to 6. The Tide completed the 1931 season as one of the strongest organizations in the loop and will be hard to stop this year. Capt. John L. Cain '33, one of the greatest fullbacks on an American gridiron, led his team in yardage gained stepping off 109 yards from scrimmage, and also topped the scorers with two touchdowns. Vanderbilt, always figured high in championship calculations, matched superb line play with Mercer but the Tennesseeans finally prevailed and crashed through to a 20-to-7 win. W. C. Roberts '33, Vanderbilt's colorful all-around halfback, took the scoring honors for the day by skirting Mercer's ends for three touchdowns.

In the south Atlantic section Duke got in some good work in the first and last quarters for a 13-to-0 victory over its ancient rival, Davidson. North Carolina was not fortunate against an old-time rival, and the best it could do was to obtain a 0-to-0 tie with Wake Forest. The Tar Heels annexed 12 first downs against none for its opponents. Virginia P. I. defeated Roanoke College 32 to 7 in a game in which sensational first-quarter scoring was a feature. C. E. A. Morgan '33, half, raced 73 yards for the first touchdown in this period, while A. L. Casey '34, half, returned a kickoff 97 yards for the third. Maryland followed its old custom by soundly trouncing Washington College, 63 to 0. Washington and Lee was less fortunate against a heavier and more experienced George Washington eleven and lost, 18 to 0. Virginia ran up 32 points while its stout defense held Hampden-Sidney to one first down and no score. Thomas Johnson '35, a 190-pound halfback playing his first college game, made two touchdowns in the first half.

Mississippi University found easy pickings in Mississippi Teachers to win, 49 to 0. Florida, Georgia and Georgia Technology did not play. The schedule for Oct. 1 follows:

Alabama vs. Miss. State, Montgomery; Auburn vs. Erskine, Auburn; Clemson vs. Georgia Tech, Atlanta; Duke vs. V. M. I., Lexington; Georgia vs. V. P. I., Athens; Kentucky vs. Sewanee, Lexington, Ky.; Louisiana vs. Rice, Houston, Tex.; Maryland vs. Virginia, Charlottesville; Miss. vs. Tennessee, Knoxville; North Carolina vs. Vanderbilt, Chapel Hill; N. C. State vs. Richmond, Richmond; South Carolina vs. Villanova, Philadelphia; Tulane vs. Texas A. & M., New Orleans; Wash. & Lee vs. Davidson, Davidson.

FOUR DRAFTED BY MAJOR CLUBS

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The smallest list of drafted players on record came out of the annual major league draft meeting on the eve of the world series last night. Only four players, three of them pitchers, were selected by the major league clubs.

A year ago 15 players were selected and that list showed a falling off from the few years before when more than 20 were selected each season. In 1929, the largest number of players in last five seasons, 26, were drafted.

All four of the players drafted were from Class AA leagues although one of them, Homer Peel, chosen by the New York Giants, played through the season with the Houston Club in the Texas League, which carries an "A" rating. Peel was taken from the Columbus American Association team, another of the St. Louis Cardinals' farms. He formerly played with the Cardinals and Detroit. Peel, the only outfielder on the list, hit .339 for Houston, making an even 200 hits.

The Chicago White Sox selected Pitcher Joe Heving, who once played with the Giants, from Indianapolis in the American Associaton. He won 15 games and lost 9 in the season which just ended.

The Detroit Tigers drafted Frank Nekola, once a star college pitcher at Holy Cross, from Newark's International League champions. Nekola, who had a couple of trials with the New York Yankees, played part of the season with Toronto and recorded 6 victories and 11 defeats.

The Chicago Cubs chose another hurler, Lynn Nelson of Seattle, who won 21 games and lost 15 in the Pacific Coast League. Nelson had his major league trial with Detroit.

NO EXCEPTIONS FOR NEW FOOTBALL CODE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Big Ten football officials may not make exceptions to the dead-ball rule, it is announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg of University of Chicago. A mail vote taken of the National Football Rules Committee was unanimously against granting the middle West request that zone exceptions be allowed. E. K. Hall, chairman of the committee, communicated the results yesterday to Professor Stagg.

The new rules make the ball dead at the spot where the ball carrier touches the ground with any part of his body other than hands or feet. The hardship of this rule was shown in the Chicago-Monmouth game here last Saturday when a runner in the open field slipped to one knee, with nobody within five yards of him, regained his feet and ran 10 yards more. The ball was returned to the spot kneed. An exception was asked for trick plays, such as the one where a player, down on his knee, fakes to hold the ball for a placement kick, then runs with it.

In explaining the adverse vote, Chairman Hall pointed out that any zone rule by officials would be difficult and dangerous. He said they all believed that everybody should stand together during this season and present a united front, in an honest attempt to reduce injuries. If, in a fair tryout, the new rules are shown to have gone further than necessary, changes and exceptions can best be made in the light of experience, he said.

VINES ACCEPTED AS WORLD'S GREATEST

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Europe has accepted H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. as the world's greatest tennis player on the strength of his successive victories over Henri Cochet of France, former world champion, during the past season.

A. Wallis Myers, tennis expert for the London Daily Telegraph, has placed the lanky American champion at the top of his ranking list for 1932, and French fans and officials have admitted the Pasadena pounder is the peer of their own Cochet.

Both Myers and L'Auto, largest Parisian sports publication, not only place Vines at No. 1, but accord the United States a total of three places in the world's first five by naming Wilmer L. Allison Jr. at No. 4 and Clifford S. Sutter at No. 5. Both rank Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. No. 1 among the world's women stars and Helen Hull Jacobs No. 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	106	77	.579
Hollywood	103	80	.563
Sacramento	96	87	.525
San Francisco	93	87	.571
Los Angeles	93	90	.508
Seattle	89	90	.497
Oakland	79	102	.437
Missions	68	114	.374

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Missions 15, San Francisco 5
Oakland 11, Sacramento 2
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 2
Portland 12, Seattle 3

SPAIN TO GET TRYOUT

Frank J. Spain, former Newton High, Phillips Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College star all-round athlete, is to be given a tryout by the Boston Bruins when they practice at Quebec this fall and, if he makes good, he may be seen in a Bruin or Cub uniform this winter.

TO REORGANIZE HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALGARY, Sept. 28 (By Canadian Press)—Reorganization of the Western Canadian Professional Hockey League will be carried out within a week unless unforeseen developments occur, Lloyd Turner, Calgary promoter, announced yesterday.

TWO PLAYERS PROMOTED

A. N. Ferry '33, back, and J. P. Cullen '34, tackle, have been raised to the Harvard varsity football squad, by Head Coach E. L. Casey

France Tackles Railway Deficit

★ ★ ★

Highway Competition Wipes Out Profits; Taxpayers Forced to Make Up Losses

★ ★ ★

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—How to apply the brakes to a deficit which is running the French railways into debt at the rate of 12,500,000 francs ($500,000) a day, is an emergency that will confront Parliament when it convenes in October.

For France, like the United States, Britain and many other nations, has its transportation problem. As in other countries, this difficulty has its roots in the recent rapid development of highway traffic, both passenger and freight, and it has been rendered acute by the industrial recession; so that railway lines trying to make both ends meet find that the result is a cipher, or some more formidable figure in red ink.

But France's railroad problem differs from that of other countries in that it is a matter of serious and immediate concern to every single Frenchman. In Britain or in America, the question is naturally of general interest to all, but only a relatively small portion of the population is directly concerned.

Not only does the French railway deficit affect the very large proportion of the nation (more than 10 per cent) dependent directly on the railroads for their livelihood, but it touches every French citizen, insistently, in a very vulnerable spot—his purse. For it is the taxpayer in France who must make up the deficit incurred by the railway system.

⁂

Although the railways in France are privately owned, and administered, with the exception of the State Company and the lines of Alsace and Lorraine, all the lines are under very strict state control. Thus, the stock dividend is limited, and the conditions under which the trains must operate are the subject of severe regulations. Furthermore, there exists a common fund of the railways, into which lines which make a profit must deposit it, and upon which lines which sustain a loss must draw.

It is this common fund which is so far "in the red." And when this occurs, the state has no alternative than to reach into the pockets of all the taxpayers and make good the shortage.

But if the state has to subsidize the railways, it makes of them an extremely important source of revenue. In 1931, for instance, taxes on railroad transportation yielded approximately 2,000,000,000 francs to the treasury of the state. During the same year the deficit for all the lines was 2,500,000,000.

The roads claim that it is the excessive taxation that is crushing them. They point out that the state takes 35 out of every 100 francs received for passenger traffic, and about 10 out of every 100 received for transporting freight—charges that are many times higher than those of almost any other country.

In addition, the roads declare that they lose about 1,000,000,000 francs a year in giving free transport or reduced fares to officials, soldiers, mails, large families, etc., at the instance of the Government.

⁂

At the same time, the trade recession and the development of highway traffic have greatly decreased the receipts of the railways since 1929. Total receipts for the first half of 1932 were almost 18 per cent under the corresponding period in 1931, which in turn was considerably less than in 1930. It is this sharp falling off of both passenger and freight traffic that has brought about the present financial crisis of the roads.

Hence the widespread and serious concern felt here at the news that the deficit had reached a total of more than 6,500,000,000 francs and was mounting daily at the almost inconceivable rate of $500,000. It explains, too, the intense interest in the Government's recent announcement that it is preparing a plan which will stop the "leak" at its source.

This plan, it is believed here, will comprise nothing less than a complete reorganization and rationalization of the rail, road, water and air transport systems of France on a basis of coördination of the rôles of all four branches.

Such a program, it is realized, would take and have to be worked out by stages. But there is general agreement that nothing less would constitute an effectual solution of the present problem. A beginning could be made by encouraging cooperation between the railroads and the highway transportation companies.

⁂

This step could not be realized without difficulty, for the motor carriers are loath to give up the favored position they now occupy, and are afraid of being entirely subordinated to or swallowed up by the railroads. Today an old law forbids railway companies operating carriers on the roads. However, leaders in both rail and road traffic industry declare that an agreement profitable to both could be worked out.

M. Raoul Dautry, director-general of the French State Railways, gave the following outline of what the railroads consider a rational arrangement:

"Railroads, automobiles, ships and airplanes are all necessary to the prosperity and progress of France," he asserted, "but we must rationalize their use and prevent useless, sterile competition between them. Here, as elsewhere, there is overproduction, and the only solution is a pact which will assign to each form of transport its legitimate rôle and the specific task for which, by its very nature, it is intended."

⁂

M. Dautry would distribute transport jobs as follows: Railroads—Long distance and heavy hauls. Rail-Buses—Light traffic for short distances. Motortrucks—For local transport; house to house service. River Shipping—A reasonable share of heavy transport, particularly raw materials where speed is unimportant. Airplanes—Speedy long-distance traffic where the principal object is to gain time.

These provisions are likewise the basis of a plan elaborated recently by M. P.-E. Javary, director of the Nord Railway Company. There is little doubt that eventually they will form the framework of France's transport system when the protective measures sought by the motor carrier companies have been incorporated into them.

Just how closely the program which the Government intends to present to Parliament soon follows this outline is a matter of speculation. Since the Government's declared aim is to remove the root cause of the present ever-swelling deficit—unnecessary competition between rail and highway transportation agencies—the probabilities are that the Cabinet's plan will constitute a first step toward a goal of coördinated and rationalized system of transports.

VOTE--Have You Registered?

FLORIDA

Florida electors who wish to vote in the Nov. 8 election should register at once for the registration period closed on Oct. 8.

Every citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who has lived in Florida for one year and in his county for six months may register. However, certain persons are excluded from the voting privilege. They are: Persons under guardianship—including those confined in prison—persons convicted of a felony, bribery, perjury, larceny or of any other infamous crime, or any person who has participated in a duel in any capacity.

To exercise the voting privilege, Florida electors must have paid their poll tax not later than the fourth Saturday before election day, if they are required to pay such tax under the law.

For purpose of registering voters, the supervisor of registration in each county establishes his office at the county seat, while his deputy registration officers hold forth in the election districts.

In counties of not less than 50,000 nor more than 65,000 inhabitants, the supervisor's office will be open every week day through Oct. 8, while in counties of 18,500 to 19,000 population it will be open Oct. 1 and Oct. 8. In all other counties, the supervisor will register voters three days a week through Oct. 8.

The deputy registration officers in all election districts will register voters at least two days a week through Oct. 8.

Florida voters who wish to know in what congressional district they reside and the names of their Representatives may receive the information through the Secretary of State at Tallahassee.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be —How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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SOCIAL CHANGES OF VAST SCOPE CONFRONT INDIA

Democratizing of Hinduism Gains Impetus by Poona Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Sept. 28—Democratization of Hinduism, to which impetus has been given by the Poona pact between the depressed classes and caste Hindus, predicates a vast social revolution in India.

This is the view expressed here today by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the depressed classes, in a statement specially made to the Monitor, commenting on the reasons why he reached a compromise with Mahatma Gandhi regarding representation of the depressed classes in the new legislatures.

Well known in the United States and Great Britain—in which countries he received a major part of his education—Dr. Ambedkar stands out as one of the chief figures in India's political controversy and one of the few leaders of political thought who have been forced to "cross swords" with Mr. Gandhi. The Mahatma himself claims to be the spokesman for the dpressed classes, although Dr. Ambedkar is nonplussed at Mr. Gandhi's action at the round table conference when he refused to accept terms which he later indorsed in the jail yard at Poona.

Joint Electorates Questioned

Dr. Ambedkar is satisfied that the problem of the depressed classes will remain until the whole social structure of Hinduism is overhauled. The depressed class leader indicates he is not wholly satisfied with the system of joint electorates which has been devised for the people he represents, chiefly on the grounds that he is not convinced that joint electorates will be able to keep the depressed classes within the Hindu fold. Success of joint electorates "must depend on whether the structure of Hindu society will be altered so as to give the depressed classes an honorable place of social equality," said Dr. Ambedkar.

"A mere gesture of removing untouchability by opening the temples does not do this. Social equality for the untouchables implies the break up of Hinduism and the caste system which for India means a revolution as great and as radical as Bolshevism versus capitalism means for the world," he said.

Dr. Ambedkar says he is not prepared to dogmatize whether the Hindus will proceed to alter the basis of their social organization. He is certain the recent feverish activity to open the temples to the depressed classes and other acts of fraternization were really results of the political crisis and do not represent moral and psychological tendencies of Hinduism.

Pays Tribute to Gandhi

At the same time Dr. Ambedkar pays a tribute to Mr. Gandhi. "I'm glad it was so easily possible for me to save Mr. Gandhi's life without sacrificing the interests of the depressed classes," says Dr. Ambedkar. "But seeing that Mr. Gandhi so readily gave in on many crucial points in the dispute and accepted the principle of primary elections, I am wondering why he ignored the depressed demands at the Round Table Conference.

"My only explanation is Mr. Gandhi at the Round Table Conference believed I was a nonentity set up by interested parties to cause a division among the Hindus and destroy the representative character of Mr. Gandhi at the conference. Happenings at Poona show that Mr. Gandhi has realized his mistake and is convinced that the depressed classes are solidly behind me." In this regard Dr. Ambedkar added that he is glad Mr. Gandhi and world opinion are free from the belief that the Congress Party represents everything and everybody in India and that those outside of Congress ranks count for nothing.

The agreement between the depressed classes and caste Hindus is considered by Mahatma Gandhi as a generous compromise on both sides.

Relief Agencies Respond to Call From Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The United States is rapidly mobilizing all available resources to rush to the relief of hurricane-swept Puerto Rico. Airplanes and army transports have been mustered into service for the immediate transportation of supplies to the homeless.

President Hoover today sent a message to Gov. James R. Beverley of Puerto Rico, expressing his sympathy for those affected by the hurricane, and asking an immediate report in order that relief measures might be instituted.

Following a conference between President Hoover and Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, yesterday, the Chateau Thierry, an army transport, was held in readiness for a quick departure in the event that large quantities of supplies are found necessary.

Red Cross officials are already headed for the island to learn the extent of the damage and the requirements for assistance. As soon as they report, the organization is prepared to throw its full force into the field to provide for the thousands made homeless by the gale which swept the island Monday night, causing damage estimated at about $35,000,000.

Coast guard and naval communications lacked definite information about the hurricane but it was believed to be headed westward in the vicinity of Santo Domingo. Supply work is being engineered here by Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, vice-chairman in charge of Insular and Foreign Affairs.

Starting shortly after midnight, Monday, the 120-mile gale struck San Juan first, laying homes in ruins and doing damage to the fruit crop amounting to about $7,000,000. Efforts to restore water and light communications have already begun, it is reported, with the possibility that by tomorrow temporary facilities will be available.

Many casualties were prevented by the foresight of the police, warned of the approaching storm, who rounded up hundreds of residents into churches and school buildings of sturdier structure than the homes.

Relief Mobilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Sept. 28—Authorities are busy mobilizing relief for sufferers in the earthquake which occurred at Chalcidice yesterday. It is reported that 150 persons perished, 269 were injured, 3000 houses were destroyed and six villages razed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Dennis Nolan, Commander of the Second Corps area, which includes Puerto Rico, today cabled Col. George L. Byroade, Commander of the 6th Infantry stationed in Puerto Rico, to place at the disposal of the Government every facility of the War Department in Puerto Rico to aid in storm relief work.

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SHUBERT—Mats. Wed. Fri. Sat.
MAT. TODAY 75c TO $2.50
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COLONIAL
CAUTION: MAT. TODAY, 2:20 Curtain Exes. at 8:20 Positively No One Seated During Scenes
"THE GREEN PASTURES"
THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
Good Seats May Be Had for All Performances

COPLEY Evgs. 8:30 KEN. 5382 Tues., Thurs. SEATS and Sat. 2:30 to $1.50
THE SQUEAKER COMEDY DRAMA
or "THE SIGN OF THE LEOPARD" By Edgar Wallace
with E. E. CLIVE and Notable Cast

FINE ARTS THEATRE
STATE THEATRE BLDG. NOW SHOWING
'Diary of a Revolutionist'
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Superimposed English Titles

NEW YORK CITY
"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—*Atkinson, Times.*
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with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Laura Straub, John Beal
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

LOWELL INSTITUTE Free Public Lectures

Information and announcements of Free Public Lectures, Free Evening School, for Teachers, Collegiate Courses, etc., with instructions for securing tickets, may be had by sending to the Curator, 491 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, an addressed stamped envelope.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee

COOLIDGE HEADS GROUP TO STUDY RAILS SITUATION

Way Out of Financial Bog Undertaken at Behest of Heavy Investors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Former President Coolidge and four colleagues, including Mr. Alfred E. Smith, are today organizing as a nonpartisan commission to sift the economic problems confronting the railroads. Announcement of their appointment to make a survey of the national rail situation was made yesterday by Mr. Walter H. Bennett, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The study is being carried out at the request of savings banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors. Other members of the group are Mr. Bernard L. Baruch, New York financier, Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Mr. Alexander Legge, formerly chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Experts on various phases of transportation will work with the commission, which will hold its first meeting in the near future. The scope of the study to be made is indicated in the letter of invitation to the commission which attributes the difficulties faced by the railroads not alone to be general business conditions but "to governmental, financial, labor and management policies." The whole broad question of transportation is to be included, therefore, and it is expected the recommendations of the Coolidge commission will particularly recommend new legislation bearing on the question of taxes, the fixing of freight rates and motorbus and truck competition.

The railroads, whose functioning involves the livelihood of 1,500,000 employees, the source of $300,000,000 annually in taxes and the value of $19,500,000,000 of railroad securities, perated this year "at staggering deficits," according to the letter of invitation, and "only wise and timely federal aid has averted the financial breakdown of important systems."

The situation, it continues, "has occasioned concern to institutions which hold such obligations among their assets, representing in part the savings of that thrifty portion of our population which is to be found among the policyholders of insurance companies and the depositors in savings banks," and it asserts that "any ultimate loss will constitute a burden on every taxpayer."

"Every industry in the country is entitled to fair treatment—the railroads no less than the others," the letter says.

Skeleton of Ancient Horlitosaurus Found

BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 28 (AP)—Mr. Barnum Brown, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, has announced the discovery of the most complete skeleton of a horlitosaurus, a branch of the dinosaur family, so rare its existence was established only through a handful of bony plates unearthed a few years ago.

Mr. Brown said the skeleton was recovered from the lower cretaceous formation of the Crow Indian reservation 50 miles southeast of here. The curator said he regards the discovery as the "most important made by any expedition from the museum in recent years and probably the outstanding one of the year by any expedition in this country."

The creature differed widely in physical characteristics from Dinosauri o. earlier and later periods, Mr. Brown said. It was distinguished by its extreme breadth, measuring seven feet wide at the hips, although but 14 feet long. The neck and tail were much shorter than those of other species, the curator said.

CANBERRA TO GIVE GRANT TO PERTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of Western Australia's Legislative Council, King George sent a message of congratulation to members of both houses, being the first message ever sent by King George directly to the Parliament.

The Lieutenant-Governor's speech to Parliament disclosed that the revenue for the year ended June 30 was £8,035,310 and the expenditure £9,593,212, the deficit being almost wholly made up by exchange and unemployment relief. In response to an invitation from the Commonwealth Government, Western Australia had submitted a case setting out the disabilities under which it suffered by reason of federation, and the Commonwealth Government had recommended its Parliament to make a grant of £800,000 to this State.

SAINT JOHN SERVICE TO BE CONTINUED

Winter service between Boston and Saint John, N. B., which was abandoned several years ago, will be resumed this winter, it was announced today. In taking this step, the Eastern Steamship Lines will continue to employ more than 200 seamen, stevedores and office employees who otherwise would have been laid off Nov. 1.

The winter service will be furnished by the Evangeline, which will relieve the Saint John on Nov. 1 and will remain on the Boston-Saint John run until spring. The Saint John will be in service between Boston and New York.

BROOKHART SEEKING 'PROGRESSIVE' VOTES

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 28 (AP)—Senator Smith W. Brookhart, for eight years a storm center of Iowa and national politics, has returned to the political wars as a third party nominee for reelection.

Defeated for the Republican nomination by Mr. Henry Field, Shenandoah seed dealer and radio station operator, Mr. Brookhart announced his candidacy yesterday on the "progressive" ticket. That was the name decided upon by the backers organized to put his name in the field. They met in convention here yesterday to organize the party, which is yet of unknown strength.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Norwich: Church of Good Shepherd, Universalist, 148 Broadway, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.
Stamford: Stamford Gas and Electric Company's Auditorium, 429 Atlantic Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

MAINE

Auburn (auspices First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Portland: Keith's Theater, Congress Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.
Waterville: Unitarian Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

MASSACHUSETTS

Haverhill: High School Hall, Main and Summer Streets, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 3.
Winchendon: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City: Lincoln High School, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Montclair: Montclair High School Auditorium, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Toms River: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Vineland: Reber Auditorium, 630 Plum Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

NEW YORK

Bronxville: Bronxville Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 2. Radiocast Station WINS, 1180 kilocycle.
Buffalo (Third Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Forest Hills: The Community House, Greenway North and Borage Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 86-17 Thirty-fifth (Fillmore) Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 3.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Pelham Manor (auspices First Church, Pelham): The Manor Club, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Penn Yan: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.
Rockville Center: South Side High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.
Troy: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

PENNSYLVANIA

Jenkintown (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Embassy Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 2.
Norristown: Thomas J. Stewart Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Upper Darby: Auditorium, Upper Darby Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Williamsport: High School Auditorium, West Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27. Radiocast Station WRAK, 1375 kilocycles.
York (First Church): Court House, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rodes and Rivermont Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Roanoke: Church Auditorium, Church Avenue and Fifth Street, S. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Parkersburg: Hotel Chancellor Assembly Room, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

HAIGIS JOINS STATE DIVISION OF COUNCIL

The Massachusetts division of the New England Council will have as a director Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield, according to an announcement today by Mr. Edgar C. Rust, chairman of the division.

Mr. Haigis, president of the Franklin County Trust Company at Greenfield and former State Treasurer, declared his accord with the council's program to reduce governmental costs and urged relief to the farmer.

WOMEN PASS BAR TEST

A little less than one-third of those who took the examination given by the Boston Board of Bar Examiners in July were successful, it was announced last night. Of the 697 applicants 220 will be recommended for admission to the bar on Nov. 2. The list of successful candidates includes the names of 14 women.

GROUP TO ADVISE VOTERS

A non-partisan committee to advise the public on the question of preprimary conventions which will appear on the ballot next November was organized in Boston yesterday, and Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was made chairman.

HOPKINS NAMED CHAIRMAN

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28 (AP)—Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, last night was elected chairman of the New Hampshire branch of the National Economy League and reiterated, in accepting the office, his criticism of those favoring increased gratuities for World War veterans.

SPAIN SOLVES STIFF PROBLEM IN CATALONIA

(Continued from Page 1)

of personal rights between Catalans and Castillans in Catalonia. The Generalitat will carry out the legislation of the Republic in matters that appertain to the railways, the press, agriculture, and other matters in accordance with the Constitution; and Catalonia will maintain its own social services under the inspection of the Republic.

* * *

Education caused much discussion, but it was decided that the Generalitat and the Republic should maintain primary and secondary schools. There will be local police but the Republic may intervene in questions of public order which interest the security of the state. Public works and transports are regarded as local affairs.

Moreover, Catalonia will organize the administration of justice, though the Supreme Court of the Republic will decide disputes as to jurisdiction. The Generalitat will accept international treaties which are made by the Republic which is alone responsible for foreign policy.

One of the most prickly points was that of finance. The Generalitat will receive the revenue from certain taxes and a percentage of others and may establish additional sources of revenue. But this agreement is subject to revison. The taxes earmarked for the state will be collected by the Generalitat. No foreign loans can be raised without permission.

There is every prospect that the statute with which Catalonia is now endowed, and which will doubtless be in operation at the beginning of next year, will prove to be workable.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
(Including West Jersey & Seashore)

	*1932	1931
August gross	$24,572,660	$37,767,229
Net operating income	2,052,036	4,760,279
8 months gross	218,576,830	310,202,466
Net operating income	23,791,137	32,894,576

*The 1932 earnings exclude $575,632 in August and $5,071,830 for eight months received on account of temporary increase in freight rates which are turned over to the Railroad Credit Corporation.

DELAWARE & HUDSON

	1932	1931
August gross	$1,810,659	$2,618,885
Net oper income	*77,957	495,388
8 months gross	15,401,370	20,888,641
Net oper income	*293,353	2,357,365

*Deficit.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

	1932	1931
August gross	$1,459,590	$2,042,097
Net oper income	251,938	537,155
Surplus after charges	*208,673	90,550
8 months gross	10,255,222	14,888,203
Net oper income	386,659	2,703,948
Surplus after charges	*3,172,464	*853,221

*Deficit.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1932	1931
August gross	$1,946,561	$2,865,259
Net oper income	*497,703	*894,398
8 months gross	26,801,859	40,556,770
Net oper income	*266,456	5,075,577

*Deficit.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1932	1931
August gross	$1,909,606	$2,915,399
Net oper income	*272,466	101,044
8 months gross	21,144,153	30,586,646
et oper income	79,811	2,464,549

*Deficit.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1932	1931
August gross	$11,328,017	$14,309,810
Net after expenses	209,175	514,034
8 months gross	93,118,392	117,392,910
Net after expenses	3,371,283	2,178,688

Ratio of expenses to gross for eight months ended with August was 96.38 per cent, against 98.14 per cent in the like 1931 period.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1932	1931
August gross	$178,729	$243,732
Net oper income	58,653	40,815
8 months gross	1,444,852	2,014,752
Net oper income	222,415	446,327

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$935,958	$1,473,050
Net oper inc	104,451	225,891
8 mos gross	8,101,966	12,549,764
Net oper inc	808,079	2,341,215

RUTLAND

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$355,354	$423,707
Net oper inc	41,957	61,201
8 mos gross	2,630,484	3,055,589
Net oper inc	207,174	159,846

NEW YORK CENTRAL
(Including all leased lines)

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$22,737,653	$32,679,060
Net oper inc	2,597,798	2,793,516
8 mos gross	196,964,162	265,060,322
Net oper inc	9,921,337	22,463,789

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY

	1932	1931
Aug gross	$6,621,850	$9,814,776
Net oper inc	935,378	2,623,844
Surp aft chgs	259,535	1,942,871
8 mos gross	52,285,913	76,559,044
Net oper inc	5,372,449	14,536,379
Surp aft chgs	*138	9,676,965

*Deficit.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1932	1931
August gross	$1,206,026	$1,795,692
Net oper inc	*22,941	234,580
8 mos gross	10,055,836	13,492,362
Net oper inc	335,953	1,741,936

*Deficit.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

	1932	1931
August gross	$6,362,601	$9,558,195
Net oper inc	675,867	1,136,164
8 mos gross	47,982,275	71,536,006
Net oper inc	*796,978	5,278,849

*Deficit.

UNION PACIFIC

	1932	1931
Aug gross	$9,829,355	$13,327,917
Net oper inc	1,689,512	2,087,067
8 mos gross	73,512,006	103,136,876
Net oper inc	7,355,388	9,683,708

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1932	1931
August gross	$786,421	$1,131,342
Net oper inc	154,887	173,675
8 mos gross	5,327,072	8,245,843
Net oper inc	132,222	917,486

ATCHISON

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$11,736,335	$17,061,885
Net op inc	2,651,032	4,734,209
8 mos gross	87,898,480	134,885,110
Net op inc	8,662,453	20,035,822

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 National Economy League talk.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Taxpayers' League talk.
8:15 NBC, "Rhythm and Rhyme."
8:30 Edward McHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 Republican news.
10:30 NBC, Republican National Committee: Mr. Harry S. New, speaker.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (890kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC, Safety Soldiers.
8:15 Regent Trio; soloist.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m. Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican Committee talk.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Second game of World's Series, New York Yankees-Chicago Cubs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."
4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist; vocal duo.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Same as WBZ.
4:00 p. m.—News; studio; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—Second game, World's Series, Yankee Stadium, Ted Husing reporting.
3:30 p. m.—Shepard Stores Sixty-Seventh Anniversary Sales Pageant; soloists; choruses; string quartet; organ; orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Yankee Network Players.
5:30 NBC, "Beau Balladeer."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Reese and White, songs.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network Program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 Organ recital; soloist.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother Bob Emery.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Hummingbirds Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Charland Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 Reminiscences, Oliver E. Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Kings; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOERLA CO., Dept. B-11, Fitchburg, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN opportunity to profit by distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; a line that you will be proud to represent; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

ONLY 50c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Attractive Traveling Position
Open to women of culture and individuality with the new children's books, The New Wonder World. See the Monitor of June 25th for review entitled "That Knowledge Be Treasured." Generous commissions with guaranteed minimum during apprenticeship. Write or see GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO., 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5683.

CLEANING AND DYEING

NORWAY TAILORS—All kinds of tailoring, cleansing, dyeing, pressing; furs remodelled and relined. 185 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

CHARMING country home open to paying guests by day, week or month. FAIRFIELD FARMS, Great Barrington, Mass., Route 17. Telephone 52-W. MRS. W. H. WEBSTER.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J. 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

STUDENT in Boston desires room and two meals in exchange for part time work; experienced with children. Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Large duplex house, 8 master rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms, grounds cared for, hot water heat, installed vacuum cleaner system; has always rented at $150 or more; will rent at $75 to right party; Christian Scientists preferred. 15 Bartlett Ave. Arlington 2480.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—Exclusive residential section. 8 rooms, 3 fireplaces, completely renovated, all improvements, garage, $65. MORSE & FARMER, Univ. 7826.

ATTRACTIVE home in Hyde Park, Mass.; ideal for children, large yard with pine trees, garage; convenient to schools, transportation and stores. ROSAMOND WILD, Tel. Commonwealth 6053.

PHILADELPHIA, 263 S. Van Pelt St. (21st and Locust—6 rooms and bath, artistically furnished, fireplace, automatic hot water, electric refrigeration, hot water heat.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-3-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

Cambridge, Mass. The Barrington, 10 and 12 Prescott St. Attractive 4-5 and 6-room suites, each with sleeping porch, fireplace, full-sized dining room, refrigeration and incineration; reasonable rentals; references required. Apply to janitor or telephone Porter 1380 or 1397.

The Roosevelt
21 Forsyth Street
One to Four Rooms
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Lower rentals from $40 to $82.50
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A home Atmosphere
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Featuring Dresses of
Individuality, Quality, Low Price
For the Better Dressed Woman
All sizes $9.75, $12.75, $14.75
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For Perfect Work See the
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RENOVATING SERVICE
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Thermometers
543 MAIN STREET

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CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION
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Schouler Construction Co.
Builders Since 1887 NEWARK

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FREDERIC *and* EUGENE $5
PERMANENT WAVES
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c
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Tailoring—Dyeing
Expert Work at Reasonable Prices
Free Delivery Service Anywhere
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New Fall Hats—Sizes to 24
$1.95 to $4.95
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Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
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Formerly of 379 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Now at 423 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Your old hats made into new ones.
New Hats $2.50 to $7.50
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Chain Store Prices *Free Delivery*
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TEL. MONTCLAIR 3-0220—0221

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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GOSSARD
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ANY GARMENT FITTED
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Women's and Misses' Moderately
Priced Better Clothes
GOWNS HATS
TWEEDS AND SPORT CLOTHES
DRESS COATS LINGERIE
Phone Plfd. 6-1148 620 PARK AVE.

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QUALITY COAL
Tel. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street Plfd. N. J.

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INSTRUCTION
by
ERNST H. SHEPPARD, *Organist*
First Church of Christ, Scientist
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31 SOMERSET STREET
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TEL. PLFD. 6-2818

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PLAINFIELD
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Superior Grocery
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Cleaners, Dyers Since 1894
Tel. 6-0100 121 South Avenue

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Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
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67 MT. VERNON STREET Hack 2-8591
GAS—OIL
Authorized Dealer:
WILLARD-DELCO BATTERIES
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES

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WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners and Dyers
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Main Office and Factory
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Telephone Lambert 8-1184

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Hardware—Housefurnishings and
Paint—Toys—Bird Cages—
Canaries—Goldfish
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Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods.
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

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FINE LEATHER GOODS—
GLOVES—STATIONERY
ENGRAVING
10% Discount on Christmas Card orders until Nov. 1
PRALL
364 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

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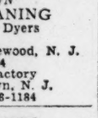
Tea Room
LUNCHEON, 12 to 2, 50c-75c
AFTERNOON TEA, 2:30 to 4:30
DINNERS (Week Days, 6 to 8, 75c-$1
Sunday, 12:30 to 3, $1-$1.25
34 Elm Street, Summit, N. J.
Between R. R. Station and High School
Phone Summit 6-1876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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
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Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
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ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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GOODENOUGH'S

ERIE

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Gladys Porter Hat Shop
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PERFECT DIAMONDS
AMERICAN WATCHES
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Our Own Vanishing Cream
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Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

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Luncheons, Evening and Sunday Dinners; Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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Choker 35c cord; $1.00 chain
Recovering Umbrellas
Genuine "Swiss" Gloria. Special $2.35
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is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's.*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
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Good Representatives Wanted for this Community.
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910 MAY BLDG. PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

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STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
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The Most Popular of All Desserts Come From the
CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
537 PENN STREET READING, PA.

"WILLOW GLEN"
STONY CREEK MILLS
Miss Marion Conner Seidel
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
by Appointment
Bridge Parties Cared For
Phone 3-1272 1932 Prices

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Shoe Fashions
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Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

Mobilgas *Fuel Oils* *Mobiloils*
Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Blue Seal Oil Co. District
Dial 45195 730 WINDSOR STREET

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Purveyor of
Finest Poultry and Meats
TEL. 6255 FOURTH and PENN STS.

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Millinery Hosiery
121 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE
Smart Hats Moderately Priced

Old Dutch Cleanser
NAY AUG MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
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Men's Half Soles and Heels, 89c up
Ladies' Half Soles and Heels, 75c up
Work called for and delivered.
We are also a branch of the City Cleaners.
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"Antoine" of Paris
The "Master Beautician"—unsurpassed in the execution of beautiful permanent and finger waves.
THE HEINZ STORE

BESANÇON, *Florist*
AUTUMN
Is a desirable time for planting.
Let us plan and plant for you.
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

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Annie L. Price
432 Scranton Life Building
Stenographic and
Typewriting Services
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"Better Quality—Reasonable Prices"
Yard Goods—Notions—Hosiery
General Merchandise
Groceries—Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
GIVE US A TRIAL
Dial 8391 We Deliver
Chappell's Ready Pay Stores
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Lacquer Brushes
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"The best place to market after all"
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"QUALITY" Our Motto
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H-O-T Plate Lunches
Shredded Wheat Served
Homemade Pies and Cakes on Sale.
Fresh Roasted Peanuts
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ANDERSON
AUTOMOBILE CO.
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LEE
TIRES
Kozak Cloths
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

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"Across from the Theatre"
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McKENRY
Millinery—Dresses
Sport Toggery—Novelties
THE HAT CORNER
"Little Shop 'Round the Corner"
7012 W. GARRETT ROAD

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BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream,
Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

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"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., PAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SALISBURY—Kind care and attention given in quiet, comfortable home, pleasantly situated, suitable for rest and study; terms moderate. MISS TOWLER, 1 Harcourt Bridge Rd.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea; good table; permanent visitors received; winter terms, M. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Road.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Ave., Hove, Sussex—Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea and downs; garden. Mrs. and Miss D. BATTEN. Tel. Preston 3321.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

HOME FARM borders Sussex and Hampshire, about 166 acres, suitable cattle rearing or horse breeding, 2 sheltered parks with sheds, a little arable land, 2 cottages, farmhouse and buildings; foot of downs facing south; immediate possession. Box M-772, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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BORDERS of Hampshire and Sussex, about 270 acres pasture and arable. Sixteenth Century farmhouse, 3 cottages, cow byre for 8, stabling for 6 horses, flat ground at foot of downs facing south; electric cable at door; immediate possession. Box M-772, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Unfurnished suites of 3-6 rooms, well organized house, bathroom, electric light, gas cookers, separate meters; adults; moderate rental. MISS HARDY, 28 Eversley Rd.

CHELTENHAM—Unfurnished flat, 1st floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; good locality, central, near church; also bed-sitting room; 1 paying guest taken. LADE, 20, Royal Parade.

CROYDON CENTRAL—Furnished flat, 3½ gns. weekly; 3 bedrooms, lounge, breakfast and kitchen combined; dance hall, piano, bath, etc. 19 A, George St. Phone 1036.

LONDON—Top flat for winter months, 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms, 6 gns. weekly. MRS. GIBBS, 87 Westbourne Terrace, London, W. 2.

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BERKS.—Attractive modern house, excellent condition, with drive and 1¾ acres well matured garden; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, linen room, central heating, main drainage, electric light, gas; garage for 3 cars; near Sunningdale and Wentworth Clubs; well planned and easily run house on two floors only; large sunny rooms. Apply NEWBY, Sunninghill, Berkshire.

BRISTOL, 2 Victoria Gardens, Cotham, Pre-War—2 floors, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, electric light and power; quiet, yet near church and city; fittings, etc., £925.

GODALMING, SURREY — A comfortable home situated in a high position, within easy reach of station and buses; 3 reception, 6 bed, bath, all services, garage, garden; price £1800. SEYS & WOOD, Estate Agents, Godalming. Tel. 760.

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CHAMPION pedigree Pekinese puppies for sale cheap to good homes only. MRS. TONKIN, "Duiskilla," 28 Marsh Road, Pinner, Middlesex.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEAUTIFUL BATH—Paying guests received in private house; charming garden; every comfort; near park. ALLINGTON Audley Park. Tel. 7468

EASTBOURNE—Best position, close sea and bandstand, quiet, refined apartments, every comfort and convenience; ideal for permanent guests needing rest. Box M-2004, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

KENT—Charming farmhouse; warm, sunny, comfortable, good table; every attention; from 2 guineas weekly. PREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst.

LADY offers comfortable home to one seeking rest and quiet; moderate terms. MRS. MAY, Ilex Bank, Ferring-on-Sea, near Worthing.

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WORTHING, SUSSEX — Guest house; home comforts; near sea; terms moderate. The MISSES JACKSON AND TAYLOR, The Moorings Boundary Road.

POST VACANT

WANTED for DAWLISH, capable House Parlourmaid; good wages and outings; 3 maids kept. MRS. CHINNECK, Stonelands, Dawlish, Devon.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED and certificated teacher desires post; higher certificate N. F. U. MISS M. K. ALLEN, Harpur House, Bedford.

LADY desires post as companion or housekeeper-companion to business or professional lady. Box M-2091, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST offering training if possible desired for ex-high school girl 16½; school or family; capable with young children. MRS. GULLIVER, Marsland, Farnborough, Kent.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

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(Pericles)

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George Westinghouse
(1846—1914)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Central Bridge, N. Y., the son of an inventor. On finishing high school he went into his father's factory to work. At the age of 15 he had invented a rotary engine. Following service in the Civil War he put in two more years of study at Union College.

In 1865 a collision between freight trains, near Troy, N. Y., suggested to him the idea of a safety brake that could be operated by the engineer. After studying various methods, he decided that compressed air was the proper power to adopt. Great railroad men of that day to whom he submitted his idea ridiculed him.

His first patent was granted in 1869. This was immediately followed by others; improvements nearly as important as the basic idea.

His name ranks with the highest. His inventions were many. Among devices that have been produced to insure human safety, none have performed greater service than his invention—**THE AIR BRAKE.**

Rime-O-Grams
No. 47

Biblical Places
Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
From an eminence lofty
A law-giver scanned
A region of beauty,
The fair promised land.

No. 2
Across these vast reaches
They wended their way;
Protected by night,
And directed by day.

3.
On an island remote
A prophet sojourned,
While visions celestial
His pure eye discerned

4.
This city one night
Was open to danger,
For its gate was borne off
On the back of a stranger.

5.
A strong eastern wind
Blew over its waters,
And safely across
Went sons and the daughters.

The answers with the name of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 47."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: How times change! The cow pasture two miles east of town is a landing field now instead of town lots.

Dallas News: One reason why we like classical music is because it relieves us from the labor of patting our foot.

A Word a Day
Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Academics (G. W., who asks if the *e* is long or short)—It is short in this word, *ak-a-dem'-iks* (first *a* as in *hat*, second as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Note that the corresponding *e* in "academies" is quick-long as in *create*, *a-kad'-e-miz* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*).

Phases (G. W., who inquires about the *e*)—Clipped as in *recent*, *jayz'-ez*.

Beloved (G. W., who asks when it should be read as two syllables and when as three)—It is preferably read as three syllables when the word is used as an adjective or as a noun. As a verb (past participle) it is preferably read as two. Thus, "We read something by our *be-luv'-ed* Whittier" (adjective), and "Come, *be-luv'-ed*, let us go" (noun), but "She was *be-luvd'* by all" (verb).

Blessed (G. W., who asks if this word is always pronounced with two syllables)—As the past tense of the verb "bless," it is preferably sounded as one syllable. As a participial adjective, the word is sounded preferably as two syllables. Thus, "He *blest* them" (verb), but "*Bles'-ed* are the meek . . ." (participial adjective).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Economies

Professor: "When is a bank most solid?"

Student: "When it is most liquid."

Believer in Signs

Customer: "And what is this $450 diamond reduced from?"

Jeweler: "That's the regular price, madam."

Customer: "But you have a sign in your window, 'Cut Diamonds'?"—*Pathfinder.*

The Perfect Maid

Visitor: "Are you sure Mrs. Wilson is not in?"

The Maid (coldly): "You doubt her word, ma'am?"—*Unidentified.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

QUIET, patient work often brings startling results.
—WALSHAM HOW

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Truth Prevails
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

JOHN KANT, a professor, was an elderly man when he found an opportunity to revisit his native country of Silesia. It was a trying journey, as Aquilla Webb relates the incident, and a great undertaking for even an experienced traveler.

His way lay through the gloomy forests of Poland. One evening, while seeking a place to spend the night he was suddenly surrounded by armed men, some on horseback and some on foot. Knives and swords glittered in the moonlight and the traveler realized that he was at the mercy of a band of robbers.

"Have you given us all?" demanded the robber chief. "All," replied the elderly man, and with this assurance, he was allowed to go away.

Glad to escape unharmed, he hurried onward but, when well out of sight of the robbers, his hand touched something hard in the hem of his robe. His heart gave a throb of joy. The hard substance was his gold, sewn into the lining of his garment for safety. In his confusion he had forgotten it.

Now he would not be obliged to beg his way. Was it providence?

But comfort and safety were soon forgotten as the elderly professor hurried back. Trembling with excitement, he found himself again in the midst of the robber band.

"I have told you what was not true," he said meekly. "Pardon me, it was unintentional. I was too terrified to think."

To the old man's astonishment, nobody offered to take his gold. Presently one man brought back his purse, another restored the book of prayers, while still another led his horse toward him and helped him to mount. They then unitedly entreated his blessing, and watched him slowly ride away.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

There are large areas of public lands in the United States still open to homesteaders?

The cost of cleaning the exterior of the Woolworth building is $40,000?

The Children's Corner

A New Kind of Cup

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. SCROGGINS picked up an acorn and examined it with a gleam in his eye which meant only one thing—that the

On a Tray Were the Six Cups Which He Had Twisted From the Acorns.

oldest squirrel on Boston Common had a new idea. He stuck his little cane into the ground and rolled the acorn round and round in his hands; then he tossed it in the air and caught it, not without some little skill.

"I think it will come off," he muttered.

Then he twisted the top of the acorn, the part which holds the oblong, nutlike ball, and there in his hand lay two things, the ball and the top. And the top looked for all the world like a cup.

"It does come off, and I'll do it," said Scroggins to himself. His eyes shone. His face stretched in a broad and genial smile. The old squirrel tossed away the ball part of the acorn and put the cup part carefully in the breast pocket of his swingtail coat. Then he bent over and searched carefully over the ground which was underneath a big oak tree. He picked up five more acorns, twisted off the tops, threw away the ball parts and put the cup parts carefully in the breast pocket with the first one. Patting the pocket, he buttoned his coat about him, took his cane from the ground and hurried, yes hurried, to his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm).

Mrs. Scroggins was preparing supper. She smiled at her husband when he tiptoed into the kitchen.

"When we come to supper tonight," said Mr. Scroggins, putting his arm around Mrs. Scroggins' waist, "I want to do it."

"What do you mean—you want to do it?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Wait!" said her husband.

They sat down to supper in great good humor as is their wont. When it came time for the cocoa to come on, Mr. Scroggins got up and went into the kitchen. In a few minutes he came back into the dining room. On a tray were the six cups which he had twisted from the acorns. He held the tray toward his wife who sat with her arms folded.

"Well, I declare," she said. "A new set of cups."

Scroggins beamed.

"Take one," he said, "and drink it."

"But why are there six?" said his wife. "We're just having supper for two."

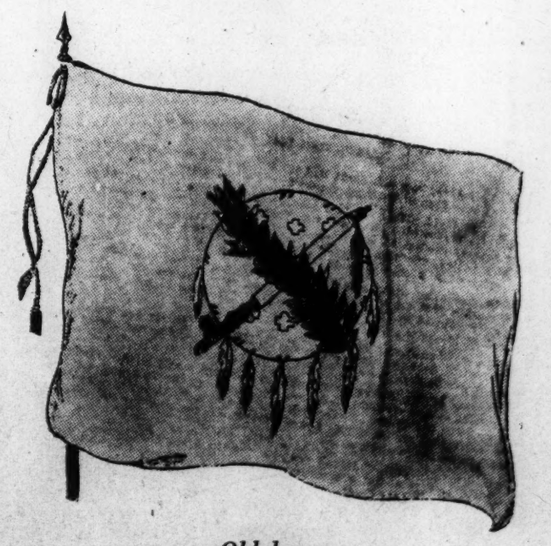
"Well," said Mr. Scroggins, "they are small cups, so I thought you and I could take three each."

They each placed three of the cups on the table and drank off the contents, one cup at a time. They smiled and gurgled and had a fine time. When the last cup was drunk, Mrs. Scroggins picked up one of the acorn cups and examined it carefully.

"It's pretty," she said. "Now you can go out and find some saucers!"

Scroggins smiled confidently. "Leave it to me, my dear," he said.

Let's Collect Our State Flags



Oklahoma

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. The field is sky blue; the shield, light tan; the feathers white, shading into brown; the pipe of peace, light buff stem and dark red bowl; olive branch, olive green; small crosses, white.

(The new Oklahoma flag, adopted in 1925, replaces the former state flag described in this series on June 15.)

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Inventors' Puzzle:
Bone, lEaf, baLl, naiL (Bell).
Wing, cAne, noTe, fooT (Watt).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The World Waits on Britain

NO EVENT on the current political scene approaches in importance the re-formation of the British Cabinet if that alteration means that the world will soon hear a clear-cut statement of considered British policy on the two or three major problems which are in full crisis.

The key to evolving affairs lies today in London, so delicately is the rest of the world in balance. Upon the British decision of policy respecting the Far East probably rests the future of Japanese relations to the League, not to mention the future of Manchuria itself and of American-Japanese relations. Similarly, disarmament and the Franco-German problem centering acutely around this question will turn upon the extent to which London inclines toward or away from the perpetuation of the Versailles settlement. And if, as Mr. Eamon de Valera forcefully pointed out in Geneva on Monday, the League must be rescued from failure by vigorous action on the part of its members, no state can give a guiding hand so well as Great Britain.

There are strong evidences that the Cabinet reshuffle will be seized as a timely and convenient opportunity to formulate a more vigorous British foreign policy. Until now the National Government has been definitely keyed toward readjustment at home. Despite the vital international problems which have arisen for settlement, and the important part British influence has played in their treatment, British policy has been peculiarly cautious.

Now, with the internal position in excellent order, governmental energies can at last consider extending to the Far East and to disarmament the vigorous leadership which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has already given on reparations. This is not to say that the world is waiting for Great Britain to call the tune. Already Washington has been giving a lead in drastic disarmament and in the development of new implementation for the pacts of peace. But these initiatives have been treated with rather cold courtesy in London. Little beyond polite interest has been displayed by Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, who has been the embodiment of that caution in foreign affairs which seemed to suit a period of internal difficulty.

The Foreign Secretary who copes with British Government responsibilities in the weeks to come will hold in his hands a different charge. There is no time to be lost in letting the world know what Britain is prepared to do in bringing stability to the Pacific while upholding the validity of the shaking fabric of treaties. Similarly, if ultranationalism is to be checked in Germany and the continental quarrel over the Versailles treaty deflated by conciliation, Britain must show to what extent it will bring pressure on the more heavily armed powers by its own example in rendering effective the Hoover reduction proposals.

Caution in foreign policy can now be turned into constructiveness. The time to hold back, to "wait and see," has grown into a critical eleventh hour when decisions must be taken. Fortunately, British opinion in almost every political quarter is pressing for action, and apparently only the Foreign Secretary and the forces of inaction in permanent officialdom of the Foreign Office are hanging back. Even the cautious Times has been a step or two ahead of the Foreign Office.

Mr. de Valera's trumpet call to League members, finding a favorable echo in most corners of the Assembly, serves to remind the British Government of its Geneva duties. So correct has been the insurgent leader's demeanor in Geneva that London should not overly resent his injunction, and it may well smile appreciatively at the irony in this upsetter of treaties calling on the nations to uphold the greatest of all treaties, the League Covenant.

British policy under the National Government is thus today at a definite turning point. There is opportunity to strike a telling blow in the Pacific and on the European continent. Nothing radical is called for. It is only needful that the world should know whether the delicate balance of influence in Europe is to lean toward a further attempt to check and shackle Germany, or toward a further loosening of the Versailles settlement to suit changed conditions. And in Manchuria the future of organized world responsibility for order and peaceful settlement of disputes is waiting for leadership.

The British Government has been marking time. Today there is a chance for the marching order to be given. The world strains its ears to hear.

Employer, Spare That Wage

DECISION of American railway executives, at President Hoover's recommendation, to refrain at least until the first of the year from pressing their proposals for a reduction in railroad wages is a development welcome to many besides the more than 1,000,000 workers whose family exchequers it directly affects.

It is not alone in the railway realm that some continuing pressure for wage cuts needs to be lifted. With possibly a few, but very few, exceptions, the general level of wages has seen a sufficient revision downward to provide that new foundation for business which is the supposed goal of deflation. If business in general is on the upgrade—and there are many indications that the long-awaited "turn" has come and indeed been passed—then increasing orders will provide a much more sustaining nourishment for it than would decreased pay rolls.

The recent encouraging reports of an improvement in the number of cars loaded for shipment on the railroads—a more than seasonal increase after many months of declining figures—probably have enabled railroad officials to acquiesce more easily in a postponement of the wage-reduction question and to hope with the President that before the present agreement expires the situation will have changed sufficiently to permit continuance on the present basis, which, of course, is 10 per cent below the rail wages of a few years ago.

Some companies in industries which have been among the first to feel the revivifying effects of returned confidence have even moved to restore, wholly or in part, wage cuts made a year or so ago under the impulsion of necessity. This is the direction in which industry generally must look if recovery is to be made swift and sure. A genuine and prompt return to prosperity can be built only upon a strengthened buying power among the whole people.

That alert and forward-looking magazine, Business Week, recently declared editorially:

> The extent and speed of recovery from this depression will be determined mainly by the promptness with which wages can be restored to the pre-depression level and the degree to which they can be raised above it thereafter.

President Hoover's move in the railway labor question has its useful implications for the whole broad sweep of industrial America.

Closing the Doors to Culture

IT IS not often that a federal official has so fine an opportunity to make his nation ridiculous in the eyes of cultivated people the world over as had the American Secretary of Labor, Mr. Doak, when he issued his rule prohibiting foreign students in the United States from attempting to earn a part of their livelihood. It appears that there are in the United States a number of such students, ranging between 1500 and 2500, some of whom—no one knows how many—find it necessary to supplement slender individual means by waiting on table, mowing lawns, running furnaces, or doing other odd jobs of the sort which young people seeking to finance their own education customarily follow.

Apparently Mr. Doak, without any application whatsoever from American citizens who fear the competition of these students, has issued a ukase to the effect that none of them shall be permitted to do other than what might be called household work in the service of the landladies with whom they board, or work around the colleges in part payment of tuition.

There are, according to official figures, in the neighborhood of 10,000 foreign-born students seeking an education in the United States, but of these for various reasons fewer than 2500 are subject to regulation by the Department of Labor. In order that Americans may be exempted from competition from a mere fraction of this group, the United States is put in the position of practically closing its educational institutions to self-supporting young people of foreign lands.

This is perhaps the most glaring instance of the abuse of the new nationalism which has sprung up so strongly since the war. The United States is not exempt from this inclination to erect walls against its neighbors, walls which are pierced for outgoing products, but made as impregnable as possible against the admission of foreign goods or foreign workers. The amazing thing is that nobody has discovered a device by which America might be "protected" equally against foreign ideas that promote the universal good of mankind.

Naturally, there is outcry on the part of the educational community against this regulation. That outcry ought to be echoed by everyone to whom the thought of closing the magnificent educational establishments of the United States to ambitious students of other nationalities is offensive. If there is one thing that is and should be international, it is education.

The United States sends its students under the Rhodes benefaction to Oxford, and at their own private cost to universities all over the continent of Europe. With complete freedom of education and of industrial effort which may enable a student to get that education offered American youth in every center of European culture, it is a sorry reflection upon governmental ideals in the United States that America should refuse complete reciprocity and thus check the progress of international culture. Sam Walter Foss rightly voiced true internationalism when he wrote:

> "Fence not my realm," she says, "Build me no continent pen,
> Still let my gates swing wide for all the sons of men."

Mrs. Stay-at-Home's Mistake

FOR Mrs. Stay-at-Home to find, the morning after election, that she has voted for the side she doesn't favor simply by remaining in her own armchair would be something of a shock to her. Even if she doesn't care at all about politics, she has some preference in the political contest. She wouldn't deliberately cast a vote against the side which she may regard as "the lesser of two evils," to put the situation in its darkest terms.

Yet there are many Mrs. Stay-at-Homes who may do just this thing in the coming election unless they face the fact that they "can't avoid a vote." The situation was explained to them in a radio speech recently by Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee.

"The amazing thing," Mrs. Yost said, "is that those who stay at home really cast a vote against their own opinions. Staying home from the polls registers a vote just as much as does marking a ballot. Only the stay-at-home vote is a negative vote for it means one less vote for the opposition to overcome."

Some women idealists may hold that the party of their preference deserves defeat and would profit from the lesson. Others, more practical in their approach, will agree with that veteran suffragist, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who favors voting in any case. The long suffrage struggle had taught women, she said, the wisdom of taking half a cake when they could get it and then setting about to win more for their cause.

In any case no alert woman wants to fall in with the "stay-at-home" attitude of thought. If all can see the consequences of such a policy there will be few Mrs. Stay-at-Homes on Nov. 8.

Hinduism Bows to Gandhi

WHEN Mahatma Gandhi decided to "fast unto death" he ostensibly directed his aim against the British Government's communal award as affecting the depressed classes. Yet the weapon he used was not a stone, but a boomerang. It did not land in England, but returned to India. It was thrown from the barred windows of Yerovda jail, near Poona, and did not strike the foreign warder who kept peace in India, but it did strike a blow against orthodox Hinduism from which that organization may never completely recover.

As a politician, Mahatma Gandhi has a definite philosophy. It is not, however, based on western political thinking. He knows quite well that the depressed classes suffer untold miseries under Hinduism. He also knows the orthodox Hindus will do little or nothing to alleviate the appalling conditions under which approximately 50,000,000 of his fellow Indians exist.

To western observers it was strange that Gandhi should disagree with the British Government's decision to give special representation to the depressed classes, for he has always indicated that he desires to see these people raised to the status of human beings. Consequently, when he delivered his ultimatum to the British Government many astute observers sensed a dual motive. As it proved, Gandhi indirectly delivered an even more important ultimatum to orthodox Hindus. He virtually told them to put their house in order, or sacrifice him as their political leader.

Orthodox Hindus knew quite well when Gandhi told the British Government the depressed classes should remain within the fold of Hinduism he did not mean they should remain in bondage. Consequently it was the leaders of orthodox Hinduism who made the most strenuous efforts to appease the depressed class chiefs. The agreement the two factions have reached will be viewed askance by many. It is considered that the injustices of centuries cannot be eradicated by a stroke of the pen. But it must also be conceded that reformatory programs have to begin sometime, somehow, and it is not overdrawing the imagination to say that the agreement reached under the mango tree in the compound of the Poona jail is the thin end of the wedge for the emancipation of the depressed classes.

It may be that in practical working the electoral proposals now adopted by the Hindus will not always work to the best advantage. But the depressed classes have proved their right of recognition by being called in to negotiate with the orthodox elements of Hinduism.

Finally, the Poona agreement marks an advance in the field of Indo-British negotiations. It shows Indians working out their own problems for themselves. This policy is all that the British Government has asked, and the Government's prompt acceptance of the Poona pact is additional proof that agreement and coöperation among Indians is the quickest road to self-government in that country.

Visca Catalunga!

AMONG the flower marts of Barcelona's tree-shaded Rambla cries of *"Visca Catalunga"* mingled strangely with shouts of *"Viva España."* Along the magnificent Paseo de Gracia cheers for an autonomous Catalonia were coupled with cheers for a united Spain. And seldom has Spain elicited cheers from the Spaniards of Barcelona.

But Spain had just made formal gift of autonomy to Catalonia. Virtually erased were 400 years of strife and bitterness.

The ceremonies in Barcelona when Señor Manuel Azana, the Premier, presented the statute of autonomy to Col. Francisco Macia, President of the Catalan Generalidad, were as harmonious as they were historic. And they indicated that in this moment of apparent separation Catalonia is more loyally linked with Castile than perhaps ever before.

Even before Philip IV shortsightedly took away their privileges, many Catalans had considered the Captaincy-General of Barcelona a nation in itself. And ever since then they have fought with increasing ardor for a larger measure of independence. Repeatedly Madrid has promised, repeatedly promises have been broken. Now at last the infant Republic has satisfied Catalan hopes.

The self-government granted Catalonia is roughly somewhat less than that of the states of the American Union. Thus even legally autonomy does not mean separation; actually it promises to develop a cohesion never achieved while Catalans chafed under the curbing hand of Madrid. The young Republic has carried out the lesson the Spanish Monarchy should have learned from the loss of a colonial empire which once made Charles V ruler of almost half the earth.

The autonomy problem has not been completely solved. Actual operation of the plan may develop difficulties. Extremists in Catalonia and shortsighted officials in Madrid may cause trouble. But the statesmen in control have displayed a wisdom which justifies the belief that such difficulties as may arise will be satisfactorily overcome.

Editorial Notes

The "little red schoolhouse" seems far from obsolete as yet, there being still 150,000 one-room, one-teacher schools in the United States. But the increasing number of consolidated schools is further indication that "great oaks from little acorns grow."

Previews and "blurbs" shown in movie houses nowadays announcing coming attractions seem to be bent on impressing those in the audience that after all they are really just wasting their time watching the current entertainment.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A League to Compel Economy—Ten Years of Foreign Affairs

NO DOUBT every applicant for public support, from the man who is running for the Legislature up to the two presidential nominees, will be eloquent in his protestations of devotion to governmental economy. This year more than ever before in the United States the question of the growing expenditure of governments, state and national, has become gripping and vital. In ten years these costs have increased fivefold, until today $15,000,000,000 annually is being paid for government, which means an average of about $500 per family per year.

As a certain proportion of the families in the nation are always beneath the tax-paying level, this of course means a vastly heavier burden of taxation upon the average middle-class family. As for the indebtedness of the states and nation, it has gone up from $200 per family in 1913 to more than $1000 per family today. Year after year governmental expenditures increase, and the average individual has only to ask himself whether he personally is enjoying any advantages which he can discover commensurate with this increase.

It is all very well for the politicians seeking office to profess themselves earnestly devoted to immediate retrenchment and reform. But it will be a very salutary thing if there can be created an organization of sufficient power in its numbers and wide enough in its distribution to hold these politicians to the literal fulfillment of their promises. For that reason great interest is being taken in the National Economy League, which has been formed for the purpose of securing the economical administration of government, the elimination of needless heavy expenditures, and coöperation with nonpolitical, nonpartisan organizations of all sorts for the purpose of attaining this end.

This league, which is headed by Admiral Byrd, and on the advisory council of which sit Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith, Elihu Root, General Pershing and Admiral Sims, is growing rapidly in numbers. In almost every city its branch offices are receiving enrollment cards from citizens who desire to coöperate with them. It disavows the theory that it is established as an inflexible antagonist to all the demands of the American Legion, but it does offer as an initial proposition the statement that it will fight "by all means in its power all existing and future legislation designed to benefit those veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars who suffered no disability in fact in war service." Just and liberal provisions for those actually disabled or for dependents of such soldiers are receiving the support, not the opposition, of the league.

The times are such that an organization of this sort has become necessary. Candidates for legislative offices in every state and nation are at all times subject to pressure from organizations seeking especial monetary favors for the limited classes which they represent. There was, until the organization of the National Economy League, no body of enrolled citizens able to exert counter pressure in defense of the great mass of American taxpayers. I am informed that the growth of the league is so rapid that it constitutes the nation's best answer to the question as to whether an organization of this sort is necessary. A blank enrollment form is published elsewhere in this issue of the Monitor.

* * *

That admirable quarterly, Foreign Affairs, announces with its current issue that it has completed ten years of journalistic existence. During its earlier existence under the editorship of the late Archibald Carey Coolidge, and today under that of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, this quarterly has been the very model journal of international information. I wish I could say that it was a source of profit. Unhappily this is improbable. I know nothing of its financial returns other than what might be readily inferred by any capable journalist from the amount of advertising it carries.

But being published by the Council on Foreign Relations, the question of its financial success is important only in its bearing upon the willingness of the public to support serious publications of this character. Any one of a score of cheap and sensational periodicals that litter up newsstands has probably ten times the circulation of this really notable volume of authoritative opinion on international affairs. It is fortunate that in the Council on Foreign Relations there exists an organization capable of maintaining such a periodical without respect to its financial returns. But it would be more fortunate if its circulation and advertising were commensurate with its quality.

In this latest number, which is naturally given over somewhat to retrospects of the last ten years, appear articles of notable importance by Sir Arthur Salter, George W. Wickersham, and Sir Frederick Whyte. Sir Arthur Salter discusses economic nationalism in a suggestive and stimulative fashion. It is perhaps encouraging to those who hope for a wider measure of good understanding between nations, for a more intelligent planning and management of world trade, and the enduring continuance of peace, that attacks upon nationalism from men of standing are increasing. That extreme nationalism which is without regard for either the opinions or the conditions of the people of other nations will have to be rigidly curbed before orderly world conditions may be maintained.

The insistence that every nation shall be its own exclusive judge of its rights, in the end tends to establish not order but anarchy. The collateral belief that each nation must strive only for its own prosperity, even at the cost of adversity to others, ultimately assures world-wide disaster. Publications such as Foreign Affairs, contributing to the better knowledge of other nations, help to break down this extreme nationalism in the minds of their readers. An interesting and suggestive feature of this particular number is the advertisement giving the titles of articles in back numbers from the very beginning. It may be doubted whether so impressive a series of subjects and authors could be drawn from any other periodical.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

To Outlaw War

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our forefather of ancient days knew nothing of war until he took into his bare fists a club, and from this crude beginning ventured to take by force what he wanted or coveted from his more poorly armed neighbor. Thus was the beginning of that futile and brutal expression, "Might makes right." From that ancient of days to the present one the country armed with the most effective death-dealing devices of war has been the one to step out and seize what it coveted under the guise of national honor, expansion, self-protection and what not.

If today the nations of the world would scrap their weapons of warfare down to bare hands, would not every country suddenly find itself in a state of perfect "armament"? They would not only find themselves absolutely safe from invasion, but incapable of invading. They would see that their differences would of necessity have to be settled by reason, since they could no longer wage war.

Peace would automatically force itself to the first place in national thought. Nations would find their individual security through the right understanding of respect, safety and thereby universal peace.

There would develop a world race of thinking and reasoning people such as has never been known. With the thought no longer hypnotized with war and weapons of war the vast development and progress within each country is almost impossible to conceive.

Being "armed to the teeth" means continued warfare and eventual annihilation. Being stripped of "armaments" down to our very bare hands is the one perfect protection from warfare, from invasion, or invading.

The gateway to the millennium awaits just some such simple key.

The greatest things are always the simplest, just as, invariably, we find right "at home" our great adventure.

Canoga Park, Calif. ESTHER E. ALBERTI.

The Farm Problem

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just completed a survey of a rural section which ten years ago was considered prosperous, and find an average of 75 per cent of the farm homes have disappeared, the orchards are neglected or entirely gone; sometimes a pump surrounded by cultivated land will be the sole reminder of the family who once lived there. More often there is no visible sign to remind one of the people who so short a time before followed peaceful pastoral pursuits.

What does this condition indicate? It might mean that the farmers who formerly lived there have grown wealthy enough to live retired in some town or city, and that the 25 per cent who remain on the farm have likewise grown rich enough to purchase and operate the three adjoining farms which are now destitute of dwellings and other signs of habitation.

One given to jumping at conclusions could very readily paint a rosy picture of rural prosperity. However, one sees some few things that are thought provoking, such as uncultivated fields with wheat cut and lying weathering in the fields without even being stacked. Instances of noncultivation becomes more numerous where the soil cannot be worked with large-scale machinery.

Investigation reveals that the abandoned farms are in the hands of those who held the mortgages, and are being operated by tenant farmers who are less and less able to eke out even a subsistence, while the cash returns to those who hold titles to the land are often less than the taxes and seldom sufficient to cover both the taxes and the interest on the assessed valuation of the land. A fair example is a quarter section owned by a daughter of the original settler. A few years ago she refused $13,000 for the 160 acres. Last year her share of the proceeds totaled $225, the taxes were $163, so her net cash return was $62.

These physical effects were caused and are being perpetuated by ignorance, fear, greed and selfishness—to mention a few of the most prominent culprits. Of course, the prevailing low prices for farm products is the immediate contributing cause, but the remote and predisposing cause was and is (1) speculation in farms and farm products by nonfarmers, who contribute no useful service either to the farmer or the consumer of farm products and engage in speculative operations for the sole and selfish purpose of adding financial gain to themselves; (2) speculation by the farmer in farms and farm products.

During the inflation period and boom curve of the economic cycle, some farmers who own their farms free of debt—usually because they inherited the original homestead—mortgaged the original farm and bought additional land at the boom prices, sometimes paying as much as $400 an acre, hoping to sell at a still higher figure—or else, knowing nothing of economics and being ignorant of the cause of increased prices of land and farm products, believed the then prevailing farm prices to be permanent. Their hopes for larger incomes and financial independence were short lived and quickly changed to resentment.

The farmers' strike which has assumed such large proportions in the central west is one of the signs of the times. However, the very fact that their revolt has assumed the form of a strike indicates blind resentment at their wrongs instead of reasoned analytical appraisal of the cause of the conditions confronting them and an intelligent solution for correcting them. M. E. SMOYER.

Kansas City, Mo.

"We Want Beer"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"We want beer!" These words greeted—no, shocked—my ears this afternoon when I was preparing dinner. As my kitchen does not face the Drive, I did not see from what source this demand came. Moreover, the thoughts which the call brought up took me far afield. Who owned these voices? Had they never been in the poorer districts, in the crowded tenements, the industrial sections years ago when the saloon was thriving? Had they seen the men take their pay checks to the saloon to be cashed? And hours afterward emerge or be thrown through those swinging doors with no pay check or money either?

These young people, for the voices were young, could not know of these conditions. Even if they had been old enough to recall such incidents as these, common, heartrendingly common, in the "dear old days," had not their parents protected and shielded them from such sights? Some cities, Minneapolis among them, had relegated the saloon and all it stands for out of the better neighborhoods. If you had an inordinate thirst, of course, you could get the stuff—legally or otherwise. But you did not choose to take it into your home to contaminate your wife or children. These young people, had they lived in the "good old days," would never have seen the blight, the sorrow, the misery, the crime which always follows the use of beer or light wines or whisky. Because they belonged in a higher social set, the thing existed for them only as did hunger or cold.

They do not know or realize that a small amount of alcohol slows up the functioning of the mind and therefore the body and makes one addicted to its use a source of great danger on our highways and crowded city streets. Can the railroad locomotives, the buses, the street cars, the taxis be safely driven by men who use alcohol?

So these young people in their sheltered, carefree lives must not be taken seriously. And we who know must continue to work to give them what is best by living up to a high standard ourselves and showing them how to do it also. MRS. CARL ROBERT NELSON.

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Ropes Memorial

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much pleased to see the pictures of the Ropes Memorial and read the item in regard to same in the Monitor, by Nellie Stearns Messer. As I am a member of that family, I took quite an interest in the item.

I have several relics of the Ropes family, and also a genealogy of the same, dating before 1637. I also have a genealogy of the Archer family of Salem, Mass., and if any one of either family wishes a copy I would gladly give him one.

I also have a copy of a letter written by Jonathan Archer in 1778 from Mill Prison, England, to his parents in Salem, when he was a military prisoner, captured in a naval battle under the command of Captain Waters during the Revolutionary War. Some of this may be of interest to members of the Ropes or Archer families.

Lansing, Mich. MRS. ALSADA A. CONE.